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1925

Daniel Murray
133

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

AND

THE AFRO-AMERICAN

A Book of Facts and Figures

BY

CYRUS FIELD ADAMS

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS THE SHIP; ALL ELSE IS THE SEA."

—FREDERICK DOUGLASS.



Wash. D.C.

ISSUED BY

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1912

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FOREWORD.

The purpose of this little book is to present in concise and portable form a few facts and figures concerning the Afro-American and his relation to the two great political parties of the country.

The word "two" is used advisedly, for the present one-man party has no past and will have no future. With his elimination in November it will disappear.

It is, of course impossible to tell the whole story in a mere pamphlet, but enough is given to show that the Republican party from its inception has been the friend of the race and that all helpful legislation has been the work of that party; that the Democratic party has ever been the enemy of the Afro-American people and the author of all legislation inimical to the race, from the infamous Black Codes of 1865 to the disfranchising Southern Constitutions and jim-crow laws of the present decade.

Quotations from leading men and newspapers of both parties clearly show the friendly attitude of the Republicans and the hostile attitude of the Democrats toward the Afro-Americans.

The tables showing the number of Afro-Americans serving under the Federal Government will be a revelation to the majority of the people. They represent careful research and extensive correspondence and are accurate so far as they go, but are not complete, as returns are still coming in from all parts of the country. The true figures would be much larger than those given.

It is a remarkable fact that the number of Afro-American government employees has increased 60 per cent in the three and one-half years of the Taft Administration and the aggregate annual pay has increased from \$8,000,000 in 1908 to nearly \$12,500,000 in 1912, an increase of 55 per cent. Verily the Taft Administration stands for a square deal in deeds, not words.

The book contains the portraits of twenty Afro-Americans who have been honored by the Republican party, by appointments to high places in the Government service by Republican presidents. This in itself is an object lesson of the interest of the Republican party in the Afro-American people.

Herein is presented in plain facts and figures, what the Republican party has accomplished for the Afro-American. The record of the Democratic party is also given, which proves that its succession to the control of the National Government would be a menace to the civil and political rights of the race.

The action of Theodore Roosevelt in barring Southern Afro-American delegates from his convention at Chicago, is virtually a stand in favor of the repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and makes the support of the Bull Moose Party by the race, impossible.

The bequest of
Daniel Murray,
Washington, D. C.
1925.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE AFRO-AMERICAN.

The real cause of the great civil war was the desire for the extension and perpetuation of that great blot upon the escutcheon of our country, human slavery.

Prior to the advent of Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party, about 4,000,000 Afro-Americans were held in bondage in the Southern States then as now controlled by the Democrats and when the Republican party elected Abraham Lincoln President, thus setting the stamp of disapproval upon the Democratic desires, these Democratic Southern states seceded from the Union and attempted to set up a confederacy with human slavery as the chief corner stone.

The Republican party determined that the confederacy should be destroyed, that the Union should be preserved; and true to its principles and in keeping with his own declarations the Great Emancipator struck the shackles from the limbs of the bondmen.

Following the freedom of the slaves, came their enlistment in the army and navy of the Union, and by this act the names of nearly 200,000 Afro-Americans were added to the honor roll of those who fought for their country in the civil war.

The leaders of the Republican party, feeling that their work was far from completion, framed and passed the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution, and the states ratified their action, thus making slavery impossible and confirming the civil and political rights of the Afro-American people.

Clothed by the Republican party with the right to vote, is it surprising that these newly made citizens voted with the party which had taken them from their former position as mere chattels and made them citizens of the great Republic?

Through the Republican party, Douglass, Bruce, Langston, Dunn, Pinchback, Rainey, Revels, Lewis, Delaney, Smalls and scores of other national characters many of them former slaves, rose to eminence impossible without its aid in the period following the slaveholders' rebellion, and in the present day the Republican party has given many Afro-Americans political prominence and recognition which they can obtain from no other party. The Democratic party has never produced any really great Afro-Americans.

The Republican party stands firmly against disfranchisement. No State controlled by Republicans has disfranchised the Afro-American.

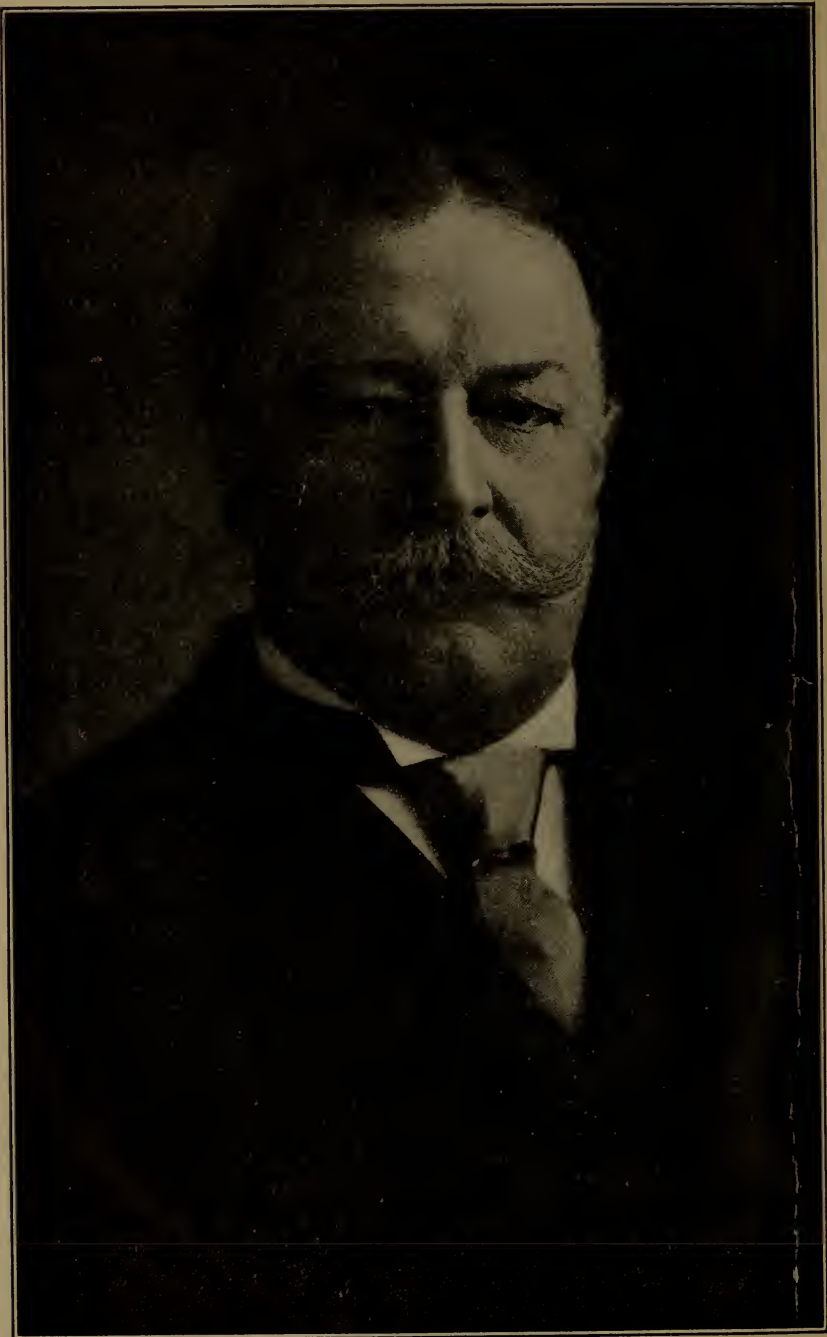
The Republican party has taken a firm stand against jimeter legislation and no State controlled by Republicans has ever passed a jimeter or segregation law.

In the matter of public education the difference between the two parties is marked. In the North, where the Republicans generally control, education among the colored people is widely diffused, while in the Democratic South the percentage of illiteracy is great. The Democratic legislators fail to provide equal school facilities for the two races, and in several states the facilities, already meagre, have been recently materially reduced. In Louisiana no Afro-American child receives public instruction above the fifth grade, and there is a general movement throughout the Southern Democratic States to confine the education of the Afro-American children to the lower grades. The movement to divide the school money between whites and Afro-Americans in proportion to their contributions in taxes to the school fund arises in one Democratic Southern State after another, the purpose of which is to perpetuate Afro-American illiteracy.

The Republican party believes that the door of hope and opportunity should not be closed against any man, and this is especially evidenced by the fact that more than 22,000 Afro-Americans are in the service of the Government, drawing salaries aggregating nearly \$12,500,000 per annum.

There can be no question in the mind of any honorable, right thinking, sane Afro-American as to which party he should support in this campaign. No truer sentiment has ever been uttered than that of the great Douglass, when he said:

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS THE SHIP; ALL ELSE IS THE SEA.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

The Republican party made no mistake when William Howard Taft was renominated for the Presidency.

He deserves reelection because of the great achievements of his administration. He has shown sober judgment and broad statesmanship.

He is a man of the people, his public record is clean and he stands for policies which mean the continued progress of the Nation.

The Afro-Americans of the United States have a friend in Mr. Taft. He has shown his interest in so many ways. He inherited his open sympathy for the race from his father, Judge Alphonso Taft, than whom the Afro-American never had a better friend.

President Taft stands for the enforcement of the War Amendments. He says he believes "that equal justice to all men and the fair and impartial enforcement of these amendments are in keeping with the real American spirit of fair play."

President Taft gave his active support to the Maryland Republicans when they were opposing the attempts of the Democrats in that State to disfranchise the Afro-American citizens, and some credit for the defeat of the nefarious scheme should be accorded to him.

President Taft has vigorously denounced lynching. In many public utterances he has called it cowardly murder. In a recent address he said that "the men engaged in pulling the rope, under those conditions shall themselves swing by the rope."

President Taft has done much toward obliterating the foul practice of peonage or involuntary slavery so common in the Southern Democratic States.

President Taft stands for the higher education of the Afro-American. He has given Howard University his enthusiastic personal and official support. He has publicly stated his belief that higher education is essential to the full development of the race.

A few years ago Mr. Taft was appointed a trustee of the Jeannes fund for the education of the poor Afro-Americans in the country districts of the South, and his acceptance of the trust is an evidence of his sympathy for the poor and downtrodden. He is also one of the trustees of Hampton Institute, which is devoted to the education of the head, heart and hand.

President Taft has paid high tribute to the Afro-American people for the great progress made in education and industry and has lauded the high ideals of the race.

To President Taft must be given credit for having appointed an Afro-American to the highest office yet attained by one of the race. He did an unprecedented thing when he named a colored man as Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

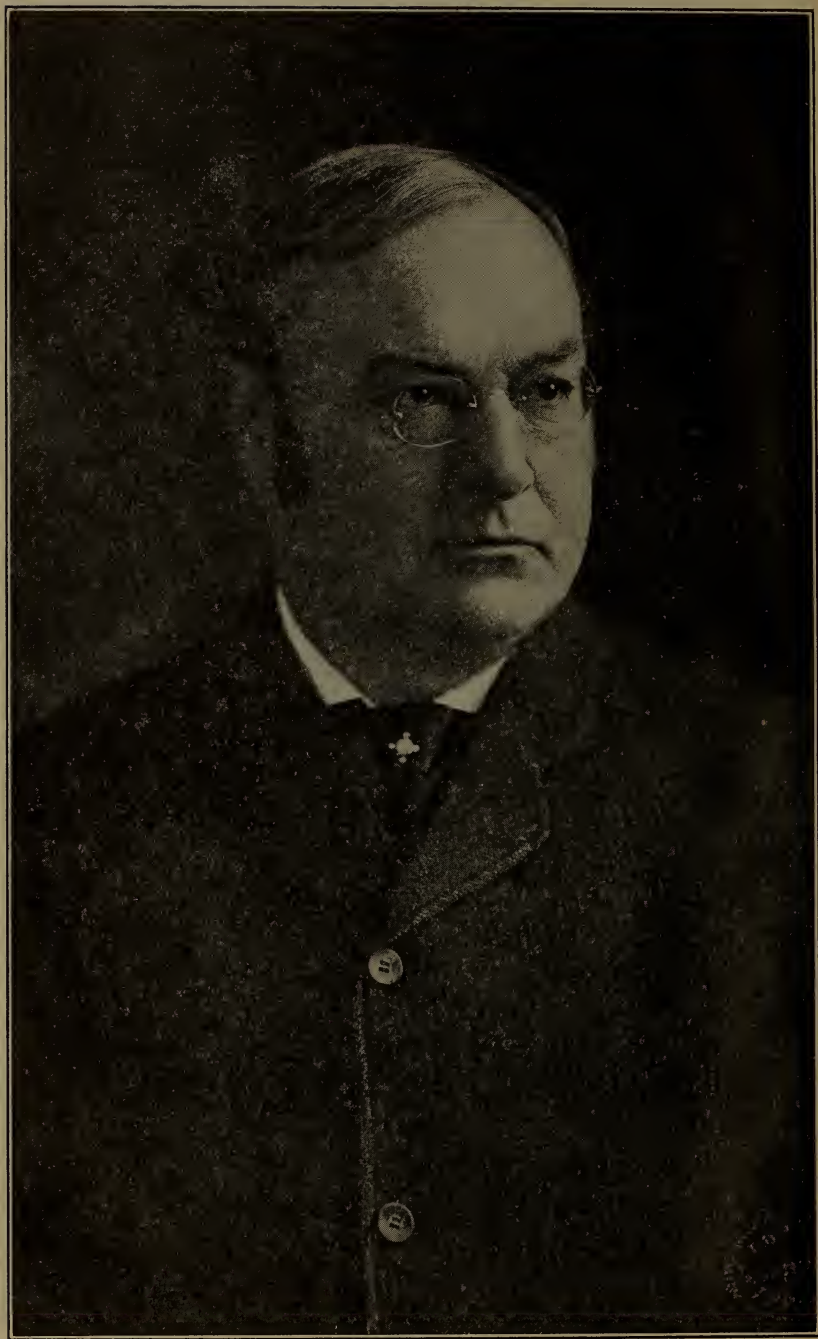
There are more Afro-Americans in the public service under President Taft than ever before in the history of the country. The increase since 1908, according to the figures given out at that time, has been about 60 per cent, and there are now in round numbers about twenty-two thousand colored men in the service of the United States Government and their annual salaries aggregate nearly \$12,500,000.

President Taft has given a number of Afro-Americans good places under the civil service by executive order specifying in one case that it was done because the race did not have proper representation in the State.

President Taft has in many public utterances expressed his deep sympathy for the soul sufferings of the Afro-American people.

Addressing an immense audience some years ago, Mr. Taft said:

"I am fully alive to the heart pangs that a colored man endures when suffering from the contemptuous insults of white men not at all his equal, either in point of intelligence or devotion to duty. I know the sense of injustice that has often-times burned itself into his breast when he realizes that his rights have been trampled upon and his claims to fair treatment rejected solely because of the color of his skin."



JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, who has been renominated for Vice President of the United States, is by profession a lawyer.

A graduate of Hamilton College, near his home at Utica, N. Y., in 1878, he received the degree of doctor of laws from that institution. He was admitted to the bar two years after graduation, practiced in his native city and was elected mayor of Utica in 1884.

He was elected to Congress in 1887 and except an interval of two years—1891 and 1893—was continuously re-elected up to 1908, when he was elected Vice President of the United States. His record in office is a good one.

Mr. Sherman has been a consistent friend of the Afro-American ever since his entrance into public life, and in his public utterances he has made many strong pleas for the advancement of the race along all lines of human endeavor.

Vice President Sherman was formally notified of his renomination at his home in Utica, N. Y., on August 21. In accepting the vice-presidential nomination Mr. Sherman said, in part:

"Our party has never before conferred a second nomination for the office of Vice President upon any man. This distinction was not sought by me, but unsolicited, it is the more appreciated. As a loyal republican I stand squarely upon the party platform. I approve of the admirable statement of republican principles and achievements made in the address accepting the nomination for President by William Howard Taft. Upon that platform and associated with President Taft, I gratefully accept the re-nomination.

"Our opponents are divided into two camps, rivaling each other in their efforts to excel in disturbing the civic and economic order of the country. The new party thrusts itself forward into the vacuum left by the phantoms of other third parties which have passed into oblivion. Oblivion, too awaits it. The democratic party in the nation has many times defeated its republican rival in August; but twice has it done so in November."

"We ask that the republican party and its candidate be tried upon the record of service and accomplishments. We near the end of President Taft's first term of service with our government at amity with all foreign powers, amid domestic tranquility and with our people blessed by prosperity and abundance; our navy among the foremost of the world; our army in a high degree of excellence; our postal service, for the first time in its history, self-sustaining; the colossal dream of the centuries, an isthmian canal, almost a completed reality; our foreign and domestic commerce in a condition of activity, vigor and health, meeting the desires of the most optimistic, and every department of the government rendering proper and efficient aid to law-abiding citizens in every calling. Confident that the American people are not yet willing to destroy and discard the Constitution which has stood the test of more than a century, that they have not yet forgotten the direful result of the mistake of 1892, we calmly await the ides of November."

In his speech accepting the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency in 1908; Mr. Sherman said:

"As a Nation our duty compels that by every constitutional and reasonable means the material and educational condition of the colored race be advanced. This we owe to ourselves as well as to them. As the result of a course of events that can never be reversed, they are a part of our civilization; their prosperity is our prosperity their debasement would be our misfortune.

"The Republican party, therefore, will offer every encouragement to the thrift, industry and intelligence that will better their prospect of higher attainment."

I emphasize as my party's creed and my faith that in legislation and administration favor should be extended to no class, no sect, no race. To foster class hatred, to foster discontent, is un-Republican and un-American. Our party stands on the declaration that all men are created with equal rights, and it will have no part in the enactment or execution of any law that does not apply alike to all good American citizens.

Under the Taft Administration there are 22,000 Afro-Americans in the public service of the country and they receive nearly \$12,500,000 in salaries annually.

The Afro-Americans will never be beguiled by the smooth talk of the Democratic spellbinders.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Reaffirms the Intention of the Republican Party to Uphold the Courts. Condemns Lynching and Lawlessness of Every Kind.

"The Republican party reaffirms its intention to uphold the integrity of the courts, both State and Federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their processes and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate."

"We call upon the people to quicken their interest in public affairs, to condemn and punish lynchings and other forms of lawlessness, and to strengthen in all possible ways a respect for law and an observance of it."

Everything which benefits the American people as a whole must necessarily benefit the Afro-American as well as all other classes which make up the composite American citizenship and all of the policies of the Republican party as formulated in the platform adopted at Chicago mean much for the average American. There are, however, two planks, as given above, which are of great importance to the colored man, although they are not race planks, but because the race suffers many injustices through the inability or failure of the courts to protect life, liberty and property and also because Afro-Americans are in the majority of instances the helpless victims of the lynchings which disgrace our country.

TAFT FOR THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

On August 1, President Taft was formally notified of his selection, by the Republican National Convention, which met in Chicago, Illinois, June 18-22, as the regular Republican nominee for President. The ceremonies took place in the East Room of the White House in the presence of about three hundred of the most prominent Republicans in the country. A number of Afro-Americans were among those present as guests. At the conclusion of the programme an informal reception was held, after which all of the guests were entertained at luncheon by President and Mrs. Taft. Senator Elihu Root made the notification address.

Extracts from President Tafts Speech of Acceptance.

"The Republican Party stands for the Constitution as it is, with such amendments adopted according to its provisions as new conditions thoroughly understood may require. We believe that it has stood the test of time and that there have been disclosed really no serious defects in its operation. It is said that this is not an issue in the campaign. It seems to me it is the supreme issue.

"Votes are not bread, constitutional amendments are not work, referendums do not pay rent or furnish houses, recalls do not furnish clothing, initiatives do not supply employment or relieve inequalities of condition or of opportunity.

"We do not know any way to avoid human injustice but to perfect our laws for administering justice, to develop the morality of the individual, to give direct supervision and aid to those who are, and are likely to be, oppressed, and to give as full scope as possible to individual effort and its reward.

The Republican Party is the nucleus of that public opinion which favors constant progress and development along safe and sane lines and under the Constitution, as we have had it for more than one hundred years, and which believes in the maintenance of an independent judiciary as the keystone of our liberties.

"The great majority of voters will be able to distinguish between the substance of performance and the mere fustian of promise; they will be able to see that those who would deliberately stir up discontent and create hostility toward those who are conducting legitimate enterprises and who represent the business progress of the country are sowing dragon's teeth."

May we not expect in the issues which are now before us that the ballots cast in November shall show a prevailing majority in favor of sound progress, great prosperity upon a protective basis, and under true constitutional and representative rule by the people?

KEYNOTE OF CAMPAIGN.

Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee Sounds the Keynote of the Presidential Campaign.

"The Republican party approaches the Presidential campaign with confidence in the solemnity of its course and in the integrity and ability of the candidates who represent that cause. Progress with order is good doctrine for the Republican party to-day, as it has been since the day of its birth.

"Real progress is not a theory but an achievement. No American citizen should be deceived into an exchange of his birthright for a vision. The progress of the nation toward better things does not come from declamation, but from actual results. More has been accomplished in the last three years under the administration of President Taft than was ever before accomplished by an American President in the same period of time.

"A distinct line of demarcation between the Republican party and the Democratic party is revealed in the platforms adopted at Chicago and Baltimore. One is an earnest of future progress through a record of achievement; the other is a promise containing a denial of the good that has been done.

"Upon the solid rock of the rights of the individual as granted by the Constitution, the Republican party builds its structure of optimism. The Democratic party, on the other hand, in the opening sentence of its address to the electorate, betrays its recessionary quality by denying the right of Congress, a right again and again confirmed by the Supreme Court, to establish protective duties for the benefit of American industries. It declares as false the vital issue of the constitutional liberties of the individual. Such liberties are now assailed by those who advocate the overthrow of the independence of the judiciary. It would leave the individual defenseless in the protection of those rights declared inalienable under the Constitution."—Statement of Hon. Charles D. Hilles, on July 10, 1912, when he accepted the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee.

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES BROKEN.

The Southern States were re-admitted to the Union in 1868, after the Civil War, and it was expressly provided that no state should ever abridge the right of any voter. The Act passed July 28, 1868, was as follows:

"That each of the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a state of the Union when the legislature of such state shall have duly ratified the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress, known as Article 14, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of neither of said states shall be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said state, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof, herein recognized, except for the punishment of such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been convicted under laws equally applicable to the inhabitants of all the States."

Several of the States named have passed laws restricting the right of suffrage and in every Southern state the laws are administered in such a way as to debar thousands of men from exercising their rights as citizens, because their skins are black. This is not only acknowledged but approved by Bryan, Hoke Smith, Vardaman, Tillman, Donaghey and other Democratic leaders.

The Southern States were re-admitted to the Union on the fundamental condition that they would never amend or change their Constitutions so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote.

It was a sacred obligation. Have they kept it? Can the Democrats who have deliberately broken their promises be trusted?

The election of Woodrow Wilson, Southern born and Southern bred, his mind filled with Southern Democratic traditions, can bring no possible good to the Afro American. "Let us hold fast to that which we know is good."

The progress of the Afro-American people in 50 years of freedom has been greater than that of any other race, similarly environed, recorded in history. A great deal of this progress should be credited to the Republican party.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN AND THE TWO PARTIES.

Gems of Rhetoric and Oratory From the Pens and Tongues of Great Republicans of the Country in Favor of the Race.

Vile Utterances of Some Democrats which Show that the Ascendency of the Democratic Party Would be a Menace to the Race.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENTS.

Gems from President Taft.

"I am fully alive to the heart pangs that a colored man endures when suffering from the contemptuous insults of white men not at all his equal, either in point of intelligence or devotion to duty. I know the sense of injustice that has often times burned itself into his breast when he realizes that his rights have been trampled upon and his claims to fair treatment rejected solely because of the color of his skin.—Speech of Mr. Taft before A. M. E. Conference, Cincinnati, 1908.

* * * * *

"I believe in the higher education of the Negro so that the leaders of the Negro race may have high ideals, and I believe they have. I believe that they subscribe, as perhaps some others in our community life do not, to the majesty of the law and have respect for constituted authority." (Hearty applause.)—President at Howard University Meeting.

* * * * *

"I want to add that I always want to say before an Afro-American audience that you are Americans. The idea of transplanting you is utterly absurd. The only flag you know is the Stars and Stripes, and you are of a race that has given up their lives and moistened the ground with their blood in defense of that flag, and will continue to do so."—Address of President Taft at Y. M. C. A., Augusta, Ga.

* * * * *

"I know the burdens you have to bear. I can understand the disadvantages under which you labor. I know of your sufferings, mental and otherwise, and humiliations—I can understand what they are and how hard they are to bear, but I want you to know that there are a lot of good people in this world, who sympathize deeply with you and are anxious to help you in your hard course."—From speech of President Taft at Georgia Industrial School, Savannah, Ga., May 1, 1912.

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENTS.

Intelligent Negro Disturbing Influence.

"The uneducated Negro is a good Negro; he is contented to occupy the natural status of his race, the position of inferiority. The educated and intelligent Negro, who wants to vote, is a disturbing and threatening influence. We don't want him down here; let him go North. I favor, and if elected will urge with all my power, the elimination of the Negro from politics."—Hoke Smith, United States Senator from Georgia.

"Turn the African Tree Climbers Out."

Go down to the Pension Office and take out the Africans. Then go down to the War and Navy Building and take those black sons of the cocoanut region, who sit there with big brown drops of sweat coming out of their foreheads, kick them out * * * turn this brood of African tree climbers out to earn a living on the farms and in the fields.—Congressman Roddenbery (Democrat) of Georgia, in a speech in House of Representatives, April 10, 1912.

Will Never Agree That Races are Equal.

"Every Negro must understand here, now, right off, once and forever, that the Southern people will never, even for an instant agree that the black race is the equal of the white."—New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

Granting Suffrage a Crime

"The granting of the right of suffrage to the Negroes, en masse, was a crime and blunder. Take away the suffrage from the Negro as it is disallowed to other of our 'colored' citizens."—Bishop T. F. Gailor, of Tennessee.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN AND THE TWO PARTIES

"Dishonor Him is to Dishonor the Republic Itself."

"Ceasing to be a slave, the former victim has become not only a man but a citizen, admitted alike within the pale of humanity and within the pale of citizenship. As a man he is entitled to all the rights of man, as a citizen he becomes a member of our common household, with equality as the prevailing law. No longer an African, he is an American; no longer a slave, he is common part of a Republic, owing to it patriotic allegiance in return for protection of equal laws. Insult him is to insult an American citizen. Dishonor him is to dishonor the Republic itself. Our rights are his rights; our equality his equality; our privileges and immunities are his great freehold."

—CHARLES SUMNER.

Inspired by Lincoln's Tomb.

"I am glad to be at the home of the martyred President. His name is an inspiration and a holy one to all lovers of liberty the world over. He saved the Union. He liberated a race—a race which he once said ought to be free because there might come a time when these black men could keep the jewel of liberty within the family of freedom. If any vindication of that act or of that prophecy were needed, it was found when those brave black men ascended the hill at San Juan in Cuba and charged the enemy at El Caney (great applause). They vindicated their own title to liberty on that field and with our other brave soldiers gave the priceless gift of liberty to another suffering race." President McKinley at Lincoln's tomb, Springfield, Illinois, October 15, 1898.

Efforts to Degrade Must Be Fought.

"The time is ripe for serving notice on the country that further efforts in any section of the land to degrade the Afro-American to a servile position; to create that impossible thing, a Republic with millions of persons taxed but not represented, shall be fought from now on. Leave the murdering in cold blood to the race that proudly calls itself superior, the better civilized."—Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor New York Evening Post.

If Necessary Every Negro Will be Lynched.

"How is the white man going to control the government? The way we do it is to pass laws to fit the white man and make the other people (Negroes) come to them. * * * If it is necessary every Negro in the state will be lynched; it will be done to maintain white supremacy. * * * The Fifteenth Amendment ought to be wiped out. We all agree on that; then why don't we do it? —Ex-Governor James K. Vardaman of Mississippi, now U. S. Senator-elect.

Senator Tillman's Boast.

"I know nothing about other states, but I acknowledge openly and boldly in the sight of God that we did our level best to keep every Negro in our state from voting. We stuffed ballot boxes, we shot Negroes; we are not ashamed of it."—Senator Tillman in the United States Senate.

Bryan on "Brotherhood."

"The white man in the South has disfranchised the negro in self-protection; and there is not a Republican in the North who would not have done the same thing under the same circumstances. The white men of the South are determined that the negro will and shall be disfranchised everywhere it is necessary to prevent the recurrence of the horrors of carpetbag rule."—William Jennings Bryan in speech at New York in 1908.

Determined to Nullify Amendments.

"The white people of the Southern states where the Negroes constitute a large proportion of the population are determined to nullify the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States so far as they can. White people of the South are going to rule without regard to numbers or Federal laws. They are the superior race, the only race that is fit to control the government of any country, whether it be the United States, the Philippines, the West Indies or Africa itself."—Memphis Democratic Daily Paper.

"Mississippi is governed by white men although the majority of the population is composed of Negroes. The Negro cuts no figure in our politics.—Ex-Governor Noel of Mississippi.

AFRO-AMERICANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

In Round Numbers There are More Than 22,000 Afro-Americans in the Service of the United States Government and Their Annual Salaries Aggregate Nearly \$12,500,000.

The statement has been made that there are fewer Afro-Americans in the service of the Government under President Taft than under previous Republican administrations. The facts refute the statement. On July 1, 1912, there were more Afro-Americans in the service of the United States Government under the Taft Administration than ever before in the history of the country. That their official positions and occupations are many and varied is shown by the following list of official designations:

Assistant Attorney General, agent in tick eradication, agricultural agents, anaesthetist, architects, army paymaster's clerk, artisans, assistant director of domestic art, assistant director of domestic science, assistant director of kindergartens, assistant director of music, assistant director of physical culture, assistant director of primary instruction, doorkeeper, assistant engineers, assistant keeper of scales, assistant librarian, assistant messenger, assistant nurses, assistant pharmacist, assistant post masters, assistant superintendent of construction, assistant superintendent of nurses, assistant superintendent of schools, assistant weighers, attendants, assistant surgeon-in-chief, attendance officer, attorneys, auditor for the navy, bailiff, blacksmith foremen, boatmen, bookbinders, bookkeepers, captain, carriage drivers, ester helpers, cashiers, cement finisher, chaplains, charwomen, chief messenger, chief musicians, chiefs of divisions, cleaners, clerks, coal passers, collaborators, collectors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, consul, consular agents, consul general, cook, counters, counter in charge, custodians, custodian of presses, darners, dental inspectors, deputies, deputy collectors of customs, deputy collectors of internal revenue, deputy stamp clerk, deputy United States marshals, director of domestic art, director of domestic science, director of kindergartens, director of music, director of physical culture, director of primary instruction, district attorney, domestics, draughtsmen, electrotype molder's apprentice, elevator conductors, engineers, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, examiner, examiners of merchandise, farm demonstrators, farmers, fireman helpers, firemen, floor hands, folders, foreman brick burner, foreman brick mason, freight handler, gaugers, guards, head cooks, heads of departments, first lieutenants, head waiter, helpers, hospital orderlies, hydraulic presser, immigrant inspectors, imposers, ink carrier, inspectors of customs, janitors, keeper of scales, laboratory assistants, laborers laundresses, laundrymen, letter carriers, lieutenant colonel, machine operators, maids, major, medical inspector, messengers, messenger boys, mimeograph operators, minister resident and consul general, monotype operators, musicians, night inspectors, night supervisor of nurses, nurses, oilers, operatives, packers, painters, patent examiners, pharmacist, pay clerks, plumber, policemen, press cleaners, press feeders, pressmen, private secretaries, principals of high schools, private secretary to congressman, pulp macerator, principal of normal school, principals of public schools, railway postal clerks, receivers of public moneys, recorder of deeds, registers of land offices, register of the treasury, revenue agents, rural carriers, samplers, seamstresses, second cook, sewers, shippers, secretary of legation, skilled laborers, special agents, special assistant attorneys, stablemen, stenographers, stewards, storekeeper, substitute carriers, substitute clerks, sugar samplers, superintendents, superintendent of carriers, superintendents of construction, superintendent of home school, supervisor of Indian schools, supervising principals of schools, teachers, teamsters, third cook, timekeepers, translators, typewriters, van drivers, vice consul, vice consul general, vice and deputy consul and clerk, wagon drivers, wagon messengers, waiters, waste paper sorters, watchmen, weighers, wrappers.

The highest salary paid an Afro-American is received by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Haiti, whose salary is \$10,000 per annum. A number of government officials receive from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per year. Clerks are paid from \$900 to \$1,800.

According to the figures given out in 1908, there were 13,978 Afro-Americans in the service of the Federal Government and their annual salaries aggregated \$8,032,355. As the number of Afro-Americans now in the Government service is 22,440 and their aggregate annual salaries \$12,456,760 it is evident that there has been an increase of more than 60 per cent in the number of Afro-Americans employed and an increase of 55 per cent in the amount of salaries received under the Administration of President Taft.

Afro-American officers, clerks, and other employees in the service of the United States Government, September 1, 1912.

	No.	Salaries.
The White House	27	\$19,302
Departmental Service, Washington, D. C.:		
State	26	19,360
Treasury	926	588,801
War	170	130,380
Navy	74	52,610
Post Office	187	118,173
Interior	593	358,112
Justice	43	26,640
Agriculture	164	89,816
Commerce and Labor	139	94,800
Washington Navy Yard	364	228,454
Government Printing Office	634	434,856
Interstate Commerce Commission	41	22,080
United States Senate, including Office Building	115	73,100
Library of Congress	46	24,920
Washington, D. C., City Post Office	171	174,600
District of Columbia Government, including unskilled laborers	2,413	1,479,000
Miscellaneous	194	104,114
Departmental Service at large:		
State (Diplomatic and Consular)	16	38,410
Treasury	1,082	743,373
War	2,342	1,075,320
Post Office	3,599	2,807,134
Interior	31	25,738
Agriculture	102	53,217
Commerce and Labor	64	42,612
United States Army, officers	11	28,455
United States Army, enlisted men	4,416	1,133,766
United States Navy, enlisted men	1,529	678,050
United States Navy, yards and stations	2,146	1,210,070
Miscellaneous, including unclassified	775	581,515
Total	22,440	\$12,456,760
Recapitulation by localities:		
Foreign Stations (Diplomatic and Consular)	16	\$38,410
Washington, D. C.	6,327	4,089,118
New York City	635	599,394
Chicago, Illinois	670	588,902
Boston, Mass.	91	86,491
Cincinnati, Ohio	56	49,840
Richmond, Virginia	86	78,540
Jackson, Mississippi	33	29,220
Mobile, Alabama	63	60,173
Indianapolis, Indiana	40	30,460
St. Louis, Missouri	195	167,020
Louisville, Kentucky	98	86,840
At miscellaneous points	14,130	6,602,352
Total	22,440	\$12,456,760

Some Afro-Americans Who Have been Honored by the Republican Party; Appointed, Recommended or Retained by the President.

William H. Lewis, Assistant Attorney General, Washington, D. C.
 J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
 Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York, N. Y.
 Henry Lincoln Johnson, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C.
 Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor for the Navy, Washington, D. C.
 C. F. Adams, Assistant Register of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
 Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph E. Lee, Collector of Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
 N. W. Alexander, Register of Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.
 John E. Bush, Receiver of Public Moneys, Little Rock, Ark.
 Whitefield McKinlay, Collector of Customs, Washington, D. C.
 Charles A. Cottrill, Collector of Internal Revenue, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 T. V. McAllister, Receiver of Public Moneys, Jackson, Miss.
 S. L. Williams, Special Assistant District Attorney, Chicago, Ill.
 Gen. Robert Smalls, Collector of Customs, Beaufort, S. C.
 James A. Cobb, Special Assistant District Attorney, Washington, D. C.
 Isaiah J. McCottrie, Collector of Customs, Georgetown, S. C.
 John M. Holzendorf, Collector of Customs, St. Mary's, Ga.
 Mary C. Booze, Postmaster, Mound Bayou, Miss.
 W. C. Matthews, Special Assistant District Attorney, Boston, Mass.
 George A. Reed, Postmaster, Beaufort, S. C.
 W. D. Johnson, Agent in Tick Eradication, Department of Agriculture.
 J. B. Washington, Postmaster, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
 William L. Jones, Postmaster, Boley, Oklahoma.
 W. T. Vernon, Supervisor of Indian Schools.
 James M. Alexander, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Los Angeles, California.
 P. B. S. Pinchback, Revenue Agent, New York City.

Assistant Attorney General.

To President Taft must be given the credit for having appointed an Afro-American to the highest appointive office ever held by one of the race. When he named Hon. William H. Lewis of Massachusetts as Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Taft did an unprecedented thing as this is a near-cabinet position. Mr. Lewis' commission is dated March 27, 1911. He was assigned by Attorney General Wickersham to Indian Depredation Claims.

A summary of the report of the Assistant Attorney General Lewis in charge of Indian depredation claims, is as follows:

Total Number of cases filed.....	10,841.
Amount claimed	\$43,515,867.06
Cases reduced to judgment.....	9,676.
Amount claimed in such cases.....	\$38,764,027.25
Cases reinstated since Nov. 1, 1910.....	36.
Amount claimed in such cases.....	\$134,564.44
Judgments for claimants from Nov. 1, 1910 to Nov. 1, 1911.....	46.
Amount claimed	\$274,120.44
Amount of judgments for claimants.....	\$45,864.00
Judgments for defendants from Nov. 1, 1910 to Nov. 1, 1911.....	170.
Amount claimed.....	\$674,792.84
Number of cases now pending.....	1,165.
Amount Claimed.....	\$4,751,839.81

The above statement shows that since the date of the last annual report, 216 cases have been decided by the court, the total amount claimed in such cases being \$948,913.28. The claimants recovered judgments in 46 cases, the amount claimed being \$274,120.44 and the amount awarded them being \$45,864. In 170 cases the judgments were in favor of the defendants, the amount claimed in such cases being \$674,792.84.

AFRO-AMERICANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Race Fares Well under Administration of President Taft. Place of Custodian Created for Major Arthur Brooks, N. G. D. C. Twenty-seven Colored Employees Receive about \$20,000 in Salaries Annually.

When Mr. Taft became president, March 4, 1909, there were six colored messengers and laborers employed in the Executive Office. In the reorganization of the office in 1911, two were transferred to positions in the Departmental service. One was afflicted with tuberculosis and the President had him transferred to a good position in the War Department in New Mexico on advice of his physician. Since the President's inauguration three colored employees have been added: Major Arthur Brooks, Commanding First Separate Battalion, N. G. D. C., for whom the place of custodian was created, William Pannell and Harry L. Mickey.

In the Executive Mansion the following Afro-Americans, in addition to several others who are still on the rolls, were employed at the time the President came into office: Messrs. Duncan, Amos, Brent, Reeder and Pinckny. Mr. Duncan was transferred to the Treasury Department at an increased salary; Mr. Brent was transferred as a clerk to the city post office at an increased salary; Mr. Reeder was transferred to the State Department. Mr. Pinckny was given a good place in the Executive Office, and Mr. Amos was given a good place in New York.

All of these places were filled by the President with colored men. In addition the President appointed the following Afro-American employees at the Executive Mansion: W. W. Brown, J. W. Mays, S. C. Jackson, L. C. Peters and Miss Annie Brooks. When the President came into office there were five colored coachmen and hostlers at the White House stables. On account of changing from carriages to automobiles, chauffeurs and footmen were employed, but places were found in the Departments for four of these coachmen and hostlers and the other voluntarily accepted a position in New York.

There are on the regular pay roll of the Executive Office, six colored employees whose salaries aggregate \$5,960 per annum. On the regular pay roll of the Executive Mansion, there are twenty colored employees whose annual salaries aggregate \$11,562. One colored employee in the White House garage receives a salary of \$780 per annum. A number of colored men and women are employed for duty at functions during the social season and their pay in the aggregate amounts to more than \$1,000. The total amount paid to Afro-Americans at the White House is nearly \$20,000 per annum.

After twenty-five years of faithful service as the commanding officer of a battalion of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, Major Arthur Brooks has recently been retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. His commission was signed by President Taft. Lieutenant Colonel Brooks is still on duty as custodian at the White House.

The Afro-American and His Debt to the Republican Party.

If the Afro-American citizen recalls the past he must acknowledge that every privilege he has in this country came to him at the hands of the Republican party. The Democrats opposed every proposition looking toward his welfare during the long struggle over the Negro question in the years following the slaveholders' rebellion. The history of the United States tells a conclusive story on these points. Freedom, manhood, education, suffrage, opportunity were given by the party of which Taft and Sherman are the standard bearers.

To the Democratic party the race owes: Two hundred and fifty years of slavery, peonage, disfranchisement, jimcrowism, lynching, curtailment of educational facilities, segregation, humiliation and degradation.

The Washington Custom House.

The present Collector of Customs at Washington, Hon. Whitefield McKinlay, is an Afro-American and was appointed by President Taft, August 5, 1910. He is paid a salary and commissions which aggregated \$3,755 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912. The value of imports has increased over \$20,000 since Mr. McKinlay became Collector, and last year amounted to \$1,132,024.00.

AFRO-AMERICANS

In the Field of Diplomacy and in the Consular Service, July 1, 1912.

Diplomatic:		
Name.	Position and Address.	Salary.
Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Port au Prince, Haiti.....		\$10,000
William D. Crum, Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia		5,000
Richard C. Bundy, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.....		2,000
Consular:		
William J. Yerby, Consul at Sierre Leone, West Africa.....		2,000
James C. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.....		2,500
Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.....		3,000
George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France.....		2,500
Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.....		2,000
William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.....		2,500
Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela		2,000
James W. Johnson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua		3,000
Subordinate Consular Positions:		
Edmond A. Burrill, Vice and Deputy Consul and Clerk at St. Etienne, France		1,000
DeWitt W. Perdue, Vice and Deputy Consul and Clerk at St. Thomas, West Indies		600
John H. Reed, Vice Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.....	*
J. William Woel, Consular Agent, Gonaives, Haiti.....	†	152
St. Charles Villedrouin, Consular Agent, Jeremie, Haiti.....	†	158
Total		\$38,410

*Vice and Deputy Consular Officers as such receive compensation only in the absence of the principal Consular Officer.

†Consular Agents, under statute, receive as compensation one-half the official fees collected by them, not exceeding \$1,000 in any one year. They are permitted to engage in business. The above amounts show compensation of agents for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911,

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Has a Larger Number of Afro-American Presidential Appointees Than Any Other Department of the United States Government.

The Treasury Department has in the city of Washington, 926 Afro-American employees with an aggregate compensation of \$588,801. Outside of Washington the Treasury Department has 1,082 Afro-American Employees with a total compensation of \$743,373. This is a total of 2,008 Afro-Americans employed in the Treasury Department with a total compensation of \$1,332,174. These are the figures so far as known, but returns are still coming in and a reasonable estimate of the total number of colored employees would be 2,200, and an aggregate annual compensation of \$1,500,000.

The Register of the Treasury.

One of the most important offices in the Treasury Department, that of the Register of the Treasury, has been continuously filled by colored men under Republican appointment, during more than a quarter of a century, while under Democratic administrations during that time no Negro was considered worthy to occupy that position. The importance of this office is indicated by the fact that the signature of the Register as well as that of the Treasurer of the United States is attached to all paper currency issued by the Government and the signature of a colored man has thus been one of the two names attached to every piece of paper money issued under Republican administrations since 1881, when Blanche K. Bruce was appointed register of the Treasury; while under Democratic administrations names of white Democrats were substituted when Rosecrans and Tillman, respectively, were appointed to that position,

Duties of the Register of the Treasury.

The Register of the Treasury signs all bonds of the United States, the bonds of the District of Columbia, the Philippine Islands, the city of Manila, the city of Cebu, and the Porto Rican gold loan, and keeps records showing the daily outstanding balances thereof. He examines, counts, and prepares for destruction the upper halves of all redeemed paper money, except national-bank notes, received from the banks through the Office of the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, all paid interest coupons, and all other United States securities redeemed.

Each day the Register receives a statement from the Loans and Currency Division, showing all transactions in bonds, whether issued, transferred, or exchanged. Redeemed bonds are received by the Register from the Treasurer of the United States and after examination and entry are returned to him. This makes the office of the Register a complete check on these offices so far as the Government's bonded indebtedness is concerned, and enables the Register from his records to know the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States at the close of each business day.

An interesting part of the Register's Office is the Currency Section, where upper halves of the mutilated paper currency, sent in for redemption are counted before destruction by maceration. The register is represented, by an employee of the office, on each of the special committees in connection with the examination, and destruction of United States redeemed securities, national currency, burned and mutilated notes, internal revenue and postage stamps, etc. During the past year, 485,495 redeemed and canceled Seven-Thirty notes amounting to \$140,073,050 and 3,101,699 Seven-Thirty Coupon Treasury notes amounting to \$829,841,850, and 56 years' accumulation of redeemed detached and canceled coupons of old and matured loans, numbering 103,250,868 and amounting to \$1,237,342,994.30 were counted and prepared for destruction by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This special count required several months to complete, but when it was finished the number and amount of the securities balanced with the figures in the books. There was not one cent difference. Notwithstanding the destruction of this immense number of canceled securities there are still on file 18,731,944 redeemed and canceled certificates amounting to \$5,218,341,725.09. These are so systematically arranged that in case any particular piece is needed for any purpose it may be found in a few minutes.

The volume of business transacted by the Register's Office is so great that it would be impracticable to give the details. The total interest-bearing debt of the United States is \$963,776,770.00.

The present Register of the Treasury, Hon. J. C. Napier, of Tennessee, is a colored man. He was appointed by President Taft, in 1911. The Afro-Americans on the Register's pay roll for the year ended June 30, 1912, received \$16,000 in salaries.

Office of the Auditor for the Navy Department.

The Office of Auditor for the Navy Department is held by Hon. R. W. Tyler, of Ohio, a colored man. The work of the office is to audit all accounts of the Navy Department, and to settle all claims arising in that department. During the fiscal year just closed this office audited accounts amounting to \$152,666,269.29. This office has the largest clerical force of any bureau presided over by a colored man, there being 100 employees, eighteen are colored, eleven of these eighteen colored employees having been appointed during Mr. Tyler's administration, there being but seven in the office when he took charge. The total salaries paid per annum to all employees in this office, amount to \$137,590. Of this amount the colored employees in the office receive \$25,680 per annum. This office has a larger number of high grade colored clerks than any other office administered by any colored or white official. Of the eight colored clerks in the entire government service at Washington, who are paid the maximum clerk's salary, \$1,800, four of them are in the Office of the Auditor for the Navy Department. Although the volume of business transacted by this office is far in excess of what it was at the time the present auditor took charge, by adopting modern methods he has been able to reduce the number of clerks from 115 to 100. At the time the present auditor took charge, the work of the office was three years behind. To-day it is right abreast with the work, the past year having been unprecedented for the record made in gaining on the work.

TREASURY NOTES.

Interesting and Instructive Data About the Treasury Department and Afro-Americans in Its Service.

There are 84 Afro-Americans in the various branches of the Treasury Service at New Orleans, La., and their annual salaries amount to \$68,980.

Mr. Justin M. Holland, Deputy Collector of Customs at New Orleans, La., receives a salary of \$3,000 per annum. He is a colored man.

The 216 Afro-American employees in the various branches of the Treasury Service at New York City, receive annual salaries aggregating more than \$210,000.

The 18 Afro-Americans employed under the Treasury Department at Galveston, Texas, draw \$14,000 in salaries annually.

Twenty-nine colored employees in the Treasury service at Atlanta, Ga., are paid salaries aggregating \$19,116 per annum.

Twelve colored employees under the Treasury Department at Key West, Florida, receive \$8,293 annually.

There are 27 colored men in the Treasury service at Baltimore, Maryland, and their annual salaries aggregate \$18,601.

Fifty-two Afro-Americans employed under the Treasury Department at Philadelphia, draw \$31,326 per annum in salaries.

In the Treasury service at San Francisco, Cal., there are 24 Afro-American employees and their salaries aggregate \$19,982 annually.

James M. Alexander, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Los Angeles, California, was appointed by executive order of President Taft in 1909. In the order the President gave as one of the reasons for his action the fact that the Afro-Americans of California did not have proper representation in the service of the Government. Mr. Alexander is the chief deputy and also acts as cashier of the office.

There was some opposition to the appointment of Charles A. Cottrill as Collector of Internal Revenue at Honolulu, Hawaii. A delegation came from the island to protest against it, but Secretary MacVeagh was firm in his recommendation of Mr. Cottrill as the best qualified man for the place so the appointment was made by the President.

In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing there are 551 Afro-American employees receiving from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per day. Only 70 receive less than \$1.75 per day.

Mr. E. R. Belcher, Deputy Collector of Customs at Brunswick, Ga., has been in the service many years and has made an excellent record.

Learning that ex-Governor Pinchback's fortune had been swept away and that he needed employment to provide for himself and his family in his declining years President Taft directed that he be given a place in the Internal Revenue service at \$10 per day and after Governor Pinchback had served long enough to prove his efficiency, the place was put under civil service so that the ex-Governor has been provided a place which is not subject to political changes and is fixed for life.

A few years ago, W. W. Hall, an Afro-American was a laborer working for \$548 a year in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but thanks to the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, he has been rapidly promoted and is now a first class stenographer earning a good salary.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

List of Afro-American Officers with Rank and Yearly Pay. Number of
Enlisted Men With Aggregate Annual Pay.

Officers.	Yearly Pay.
Major John R. Lynch (retired).....	\$2,700
Captain Charles Young	3,360
1st Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis	2,400
1st Lieut. John E. Green	2,400
Lt.-Col. Allen Allensworth (retired).....	3,375
Major Wm. T. Anderson (retired).....	2,700
Captain George W. Prioleau	3,120
1st Lieut. W. W. E. Gladden	2,200
1st Lieut. Oscar J. W. Scott	2,200
1st Lieut. Louis A. Carter	2,000
M. M. McCary, Army Paymaster's clerk	2,000
<hr/>	
Total yearly pay of officers.....	\$28,455
Enlisted men in the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and 24th and 25th Infantry, 4,416, and their yearly pay in the aggregate amounts to.....	1,133,766
<hr/>	
Total for officers and men.....	\$1,162,221

CHIEF MUSICIANS.

The Chief Musicians in the four Afro-American regiments in the United States Army are colored men. The names, enlistment periods, and monthly rates of pay are as follows, their aggregate annual pay being included in the figures given above for enlisted men:

<i>Band.</i>	<i>Name of Chief Musician.</i>	<i>Enlistment.</i>	<i>Rate of Pay.</i>
9th Cavalry.....	Wade H. Hammond.....	1st Enlistment..... Period.	\$75.00 per Mo.
10th Cavalry.....	Alfred J. Thomas.....	3rd Enlistment..... Period.	83.00 per Mo.
24th Infantry.....	Edward Polk	8th Enlistment..... Period.	99.00 per Mo.
25th Infantry.....	Leslie King.....	5th Enlistment..... Period.	91.00 per Mo.

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BAND.

Captain Walter H. Loving, Conductor of the Philippine Constabulary Band, receives annual pay amounting to \$2,525.00 in American gold, and quarters. He is an Afro-American. His original enlistment was dated January 13, 1902. The Musicians in the band are Filipinos.

DOUGLASS ON LINCOLN.

An Appreciation of the Great Emancipator and First Republican President
By the Greatest Afro-American.

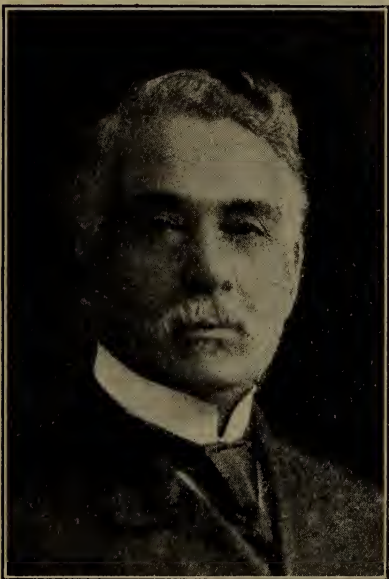
“How sad and strange the fate of this great and good man, the saviour of his country, the embodiment of human charity whose heart though strong, was as tender as the heart of childhood; who always tempered justice with mercy; who sought to supplant the sword with the counsel of reason, to suppress passion by kindness and moderation; who had a sigh for every human grief and a tear for every human woe; should at last perish by the hand of a desperate assassin, against whom no thought of malice had ever entered his heart.”—Frederick Douglass.



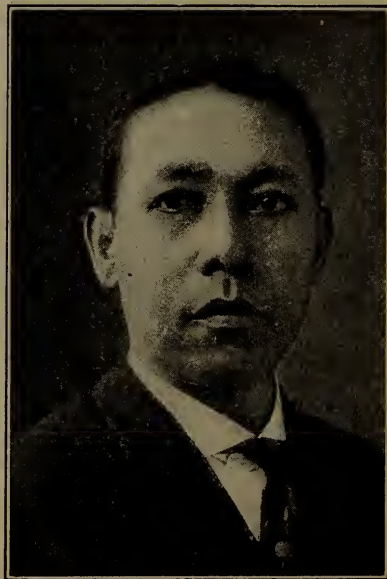
HON. WILLIAM H. LEWIS
Assistant Attorney General of the
United States.



HON. HENRY W. FURNISS
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary to Haiti.



HON. J. C. NAPIER
Register of the Treasury.



HON. HENRY L. JOHNSON
Recorder of Deeds for the District of
Columbia.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Taft Administration Has Done Much Toward Stamping Out Peonage by Vigorous Enforcement of the Statutes Against this Form of Involuntary Servitude.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States.—Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Peonage, the new system of slavery in the Democratic South, may be defined as causing compulsory service to be rendered by one man to another, on the pretext of having him work out the amount of a debt, real or claimed; also the carrying or enticing of any person from one place to another in order that he may be held in involuntary servitude.

The Taft Administration through the Department of Justice, has done much toward obliterating this foul practice so common in the South. Attorney General Wickersham in his annual report recommends that the United States statutes upon the subject of peonage and slavery, be amended so as to render them more effective. The following is from the Annual Report of the Attorney General:

Enforcement of Peonage Statutes.

The vigorous enforcement of the statutes against peonage conducted by the department in the last few years, it is believed, has done much toward stamping out that form of involuntary servitude in many districts, but in some of the Southern States this practice appears to be still quite extensively carried on. Prosecutions under the peonage statutes have been instituted in nearly all the Southern States, and in a few States not in the South. Convictions, owing to local prejudice, are difficult to secure, but they have been obtained in a number of States. Even where convictions have not been secured, it is thought that the acts of cruelty and oppression which frequently mark these peonage cases, disclosed in the course of their trial, have had the effect of turning the sentiment of the people against the methods which give rise to prosecutions for involuntary servitude.

The chief support of peonage lies in the peculiar system of laws prevailing in some of the Southern States intended to compel personal service on the part of laborers. The usual practice, under these State laws, seems to be for the person who desires the services of a laborer to swear out a warrant against him for some alleged offense, have him taken before a justice of the peace, and bound over to the next term of court, the complainant becoming surety or procuring bail for him, and then taking him to his farm or plantation and compelling him to labor through the fear or threat of imprisonment. Another expedient, expressly authorized by the laws of some States, is for the interested party to confess judgment on behalf of a laborer who has been accused of some offense, pay the same, and then have the laborer bound under a contract made under the supervision of the court to work out the indebtedness so contracted. The constitutionality of such laws is now in process of being tested by the department.

At its last term, the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Bailey v. The State of Alabama* (219 U. S., 219), rendered a decision which goes far toward holding unconstitutional a statute designed, under the guise of punishing persons who obtained money under false pretenses, to enforce a condition of involuntary servitude, by declaring a provision thereof which made a breach of contract *prima facie* evidence of an intent to defraud, to be in violation of the thirteenth amendment.

It is suggested that the statutes of the United States upon the subject of peonage and slavery should be amended so as to render them more effective for the protection of persons against slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime. The penal provisions on this subject are now embodied in sections 268, 269, 270, and 271 of the Criminal Code. These statutes should be made as broad as the fifteenth amendment, and should penalize the holding of any person in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime where the party shall have been duly convicted. As the statutes now stand, they do not appear to cover completely the case of holding a person as a slave, and the only form of involuntary servitude penalized is that of peonage, or compulsory service in payment of debt.

Section 1990 of the Revised Statutes, which undertakes to abolish peonage, and nullifies any laws, customs, or usages of any State or Territory under which peonage is sought to be established or maintained, should also be amended by making it clearly apply to any form of involuntary servitude covered by the thirteenth amendment, and also by providing for the punishment of any person who attempts to enforce, or aids or abets the enforcement of, such a statute, custom, or usage for any such purpose.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Great Institution of Learning Founded by Gen. O. O. Howard in 1867.
Fifty-four Per Cent of the Officers, Professors, Teachers and
Employees are Afro-Americans.

Has Enthusiastic Personal and Official Support of President Taft.

Howard University was founded by Gen. O. O. Howard and his associates. Funds were received for buildings from the appropriation by the National Government for the education of the Freedmen. The first annual appropriation was for 1879, and was \$10,000. An annual appropriation has been continued to the present. For 1911-12 it was \$92,900. In recent years there has been an appropriation of \$90,000 for a Science Hall, also one for an addition to the Manual Arts Building of \$23,000.

While, special provision was made for the higher education of the Afro-American, no race was excluded, and North American Indians, Chinese, Japanese and Europeans of several nationalities, besides Caucasian-American citizens, have in the past been in the several departments, being especially attracted by the superior advantages in the professional schools. During the last six years the attendance upon the University has increased from 818 to 1,409; the increase in the regular courses of the School of Liberal Arts (including the College of Arts and Sciences and Teachers' College) has been from 102 to 356. Last year there was a student body of 1,409, representing 37 states, with 111 from 11 foreign countries, nearly all however, being identified with the colored race.

Howard University Has Approval of President Taft.

President Taft has placed his personality and his official position back of the support of the University. He has spoken on its Campus on two important occasions and has given two addresses elsewhere especially in its behalf. He has stated as no other President has, the duty of the Government in the following utterances.

The Work and Mission of Howard University.

"This institution here is the partial repayment of a debt—only partial—to a race to which the government and the people of the United States are eternally indebted. They brought that race into this country against its will. They planted it here irretrievably. They first put it in bondage, and they kept it in the ignorance that the bondage seemed to make necessary, under the system then in vogue. Then they freed it, and put upon it the responsibilities of citizenship. Now some sort of obligation follows that chain of facts with reference to the people who are responsible for what that government did. It is fitting that the government of the United States should assume the obligation of the establishment and maintenance of a first class university for the education of colored men. * * * Everything that I can do as an executive in the way of helping along this University I expect to do. I expect to do it because I believe it is a debt of the people of the United States, and it is money constitutionally applied to that which shall work out in the end the solution of one of the great problems that God has put upon the people of the United States." —From speech of President Taft at Howard University.

Higher Education Essential to Race.

Now it is highly essential that all of the men of your race and any other race who are to occupy the learned professions shall be equipped with a complete education and those of us who are responsible for the coming of your race to this country are equally responsible for furnishing the means by which they shall lift themselves.

(Hearty applause.) It is essential that we should encourage those who aspire to be the leaders of your race as far as possible and furnish the means for higher education such as are supplied by Howard University, by Fisk University and other institutions established for the higher education of your race. Now these people who are worrying about the waste of money on that account, need not sit up at night on the subject, for I have looked into the amount of money that is invested in these institutions and there is not anywhere enough money to furnish the education that is needed by the colored people of this country. (Applause.) The funds are not sufficient. Howard University is under the shadow of the Capitol and properly receives and ought to receive money enough to make it a great educational institution. (Hearty applause.)

Of course, it is well to have voluntary contributions where you can get them but where you can not get them they ought to be pieced out with the governmental appropriations. (Applause.)—From speech of President Taft at meeting in interest of Howard University gymnasium, April 9, 1912.

There are 85 Afro-Americans regularly employed as Officers, Teachers and in other positions in Howard University with an aggregate annual salary of \$59,223.60 This is over 54 per cent of the total number of persons so employed. In all cases the same salaries are paid for similar positions. There is in addition to this a large number of students employed as janitors and in other work.

THE PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

The progress of the Afro-American people in education has been remarkable. The decrease in illiteracy as shown by census figures is as follows:

1870—79.9 per cent.

1880—70.0 per cent.

1890—57.1 per cent.

1900—44.5 per cent.

1910—30.4 per cent.

There are 3,422,157 Afro-Americans from 6 to 20 years of age, inclusive, in the United States and 1,619,699 or 47.3 per cent, are attending school. A larger number ought to be in school but they are not able to do so by reason of the inadequate facilities provided for the race in the Southern Democratic States.

In the Northern, Eastern and Western States, very generally under the domination of the Republican party, Afro-Americans have been accorded the same rights as other citizens and have attended the same schools. In the Democratic South a separate school system exists and the schools for Afro-American are generally inferior to those for Caucasians and they are not absolutely equal in a single Southern Democratic State. Forced to a great extent by Republican opinion of the North the Southern Democrats have done something for the education of the colored race but it is very little when compared with the provisions for education in the Republican North where in the public schools, the child of every citizen has an equal share in the school facilities.

A concrete example of this is shown in Birmingham, Alabama, where the white school population in 1910 was 19,810 and the value of the white high school building, grounds and equipment was \$200,168.64, while the colored school population was 19,726 and the value of the colored high school building, grounds and equipment was \$1,050. Another example: The white population of Bedford, Virginia, is 1,400; the colored population 1,100. The cost of the colored school building, including the ground, was \$4,500; the school board is now planning a \$30,000 school building for the whites. Thousands of similar cases could be cited.

Progress is being made, however, in spite of the injustices and hinderances, for which malevolent Democratic influence is responsible. The proof of the progress lies in the fact that the illiteracy of the race has been reduced nearly 50 per cent (49.5 per cent) in forty years and the credit for this must be given very largely to Republican sentiment.

President Taft has shown himself to be deeply interested in the education of the Afro-American people. He has delivered many public addresses advocating every kind of education for the race. He is one of the trustees of Hampton Institute. He is also a trustee of the Jeannes Fund for the education of the poor colored children of the rural districts of the South, who are denied decent school facilities in many localities by their Democratic neighbors, and since his acceptance of this trust, several

meetings of the board of trustees have been held in the White House. Mr. Taft is especially interested in the higher education of the race and in a recent address he publicly stated that he believed that a college education is just as essential to the full development of the race as is industrial education.

The Bureau of Education.

The Commissioner of Education in his report for the year ending June 30, 1911, gives a special chapter on schools for the colored race. This is an addition to the statistics on colored schools for all grades, which are included in the general educational statistics in the other chapters of his report.

The summary of the enrollment of the 150 public high schools for Afro-Americans reporting to the Bureau of Education for 1911, shows that there are 513 teachers for the high school grades, an enrollment of 9,641 secondary or high school students and 2,021 elementary pupils.

Table 2 of the report of the Commissioner of Education shows that 238 secondary and higher schools for Negroes (not including the 150 public high schools) had 3,398 teachers, 40,945 elementary pupils, 23,834 secondary students, or students of high school grade, and 5,313 students in collegiate and professional classes. Table 3 of the report shows that 205 of the 238 schools had libraries, aggregating 442,155 volumes, 229 possessed property valued at \$17,120,311, and 224 of the schools reported total income for the year aggregating \$2,579,714.

The Morrill Act of 1890, which was an act "to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," provides "That no money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth: *Provided*, That in any State in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may be hereafter established, and is now aided by such State from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the act to which this is an amendment, the Legislature of such State may propose and report to the Secretary of the Interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act between one college for white students and one institution for colored students established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly, and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this act subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the provision in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students."

The Legislature of Tennessee in an act approved July 6, 1911, has provided that the funds received by the State of Tennessee shall be divided between the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, and the Agricultural and Industrial School for Negroes, at Nashville. This institution for colored students has recently been established by the State and will open for instruction in September, 1912. The division of the funds provided by the acts of Congress of August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907, is to be based upon the scholastic population of colored children and white children of the State, the funds to be divided in proportion to the number of children of each race. At present the entire Federal appropriation is given to the University of Tennessee. The industrial department of Knoxville College is under the supervision of the university, and colored students desiring education in agriculture, domestic science, and the trades and industries are sent to Knoxville College. About 23 per cent of the total amount received from the Federal Government by the university is expended in maintaining the industrial department at Knoxville College.

During the past year there has been marked activity in the agricultural and mechanical colleges in reorganization of their work for the preparation of special teachers of agriculture, mechanic arts, and household science.

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, the present Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, is a colored man and was appointed by President Taft in 1909.

During the past fiscal year, 26,137 instruments, exclusive of incorporation papers, were filed for record, which number, being 901 in excess of the number recorded during the fiscal year 1911, the previous largest year in the history of the office established a new record. Four hundred and twenty-nine incorporation papers were filed for record. The sum of \$2,615 was collected from 85 corporations. This was an increase of \$595 over the previous year. The total receipts of the Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, were \$45,988.55, which exceeded by \$2,550.75 those collected during the previous fiscal year, when they reached the highest mark in the history of the Office, the year just closed being the largest both in the number of papers filed for record and in amount of its receipts. The fiscal year of 1912 established still another record, the amount of its unexpended revenues deposited in the United States Treasury at its close being \$12,851.60, which amount was \$3,768.73 in excess of the unexpended balance of the previous year. The total amount paid to salaried employees and copyists during the year was \$29,890.37 and of this amount the 23 Afro-American employees received \$18,545.52.

BROWNSVILLE SOLDIER GIVEN PLACE BY TAFT.

Mingo Sanders, Former First Sergeant of Co. B., 25th Infantry, Who was Discharged Without Honor by President Roosevelt Appointed Messenger by the President.

By an executive order of President Taft, Mingo Sanders, who was first sergeant of Company B of the Twenty-fifth infantry one of the colored regiments, discharged from the army without honor for alleged participation in the Brownsville riots became a messenger in the classified service on August 3, 1912 and went to work in the Interior Department at \$70 per month. When Sanders was discharged he had served twenty-nine years and after another years service he would have been entitled to retirement at two-thirds pay and allowances. Representative Rodenburg, of Illinois, who has taken great interest in Sanders' welfare, will introduce a bill in the House to reinstate him in the army and permit his retirement at once. Later Mr. Rodenburg will introduce a bill for the reinstatement of all the innocent soldiers discharged for alleged participation in the "shooting up" of Brownsville.

THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The Freedmen's Hospital was established by the Act of March 3, 1865, as a war necessity for the Freedmen and Refugees who followed the Grand Army to Washington, vaguely expecting the Government would provide for them. It was little more than an asylum for army years until the sundry civil act of March 3, 1903, provision was made for the construction of a new Freedmen's Hospital which has cost \$600,000.

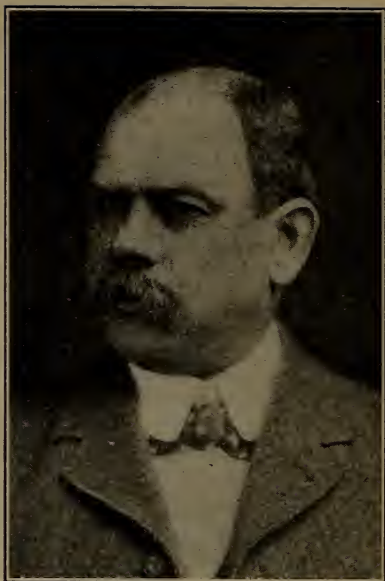
It is managed by a staff of 91 employees, all of whom are covered by the Civil Service Law.

The present organization was effected July 1, 1898, and revised September 18, 1909, and has proved a most satisfactory one. The Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. William A. Warfield, has made an excellent record not only as a skillful surgeon, but an efficient manager of the business affairs. The visiting Staff is composed of 56 of the leading physicians, and surgeons in the city, 23 of whom are Colored and 33 White.

Some idea of the amount of medical and surgical work done in the hospital may be had from a review of the report of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911. It will be seen that 2,900 patients were treated in the hospital, and 4,838 in the dispensary. 248 births occurred and 1,768 operations were performed and 983 emergencies. The 91 Afro-American employees receive \$24,960 in annual salaries.



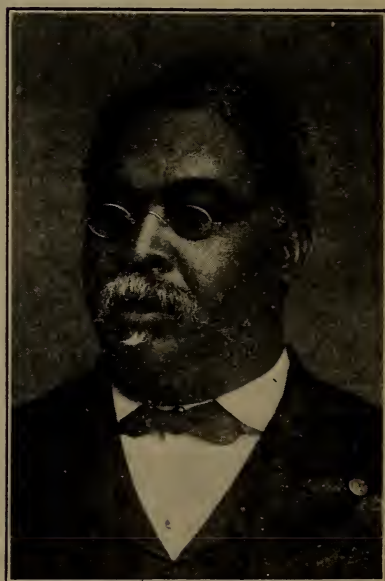
HON. CHARLES W. ANDERSON
Collector of Internal Revenue; New
York City.



HON. WILLIAM D. CRUM
Minister Resident and Consul Gen-
eral to Liberia.



HON. WHITEFIELD McKINLAY
Collector of Customs, at Washington,
D. C.



HON. ROBERT SMALLS
Collector of Customs, Beaufort, S. C.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Aids Colored Farmers by Conducting Demonstrations in Raising Various Crops. Has 266 Afro-American Employees with Total Annual Compensation of \$143,034.

The Department of Agriculture has in the City of Washington, one hundred and sixty-four colored employees with an aggregate compensation of \$89,816.95. Outside of Washington the Department has one hundred and two colored employees with a total compensation of \$53,217.50. This is a total of two hundred and sixty-six colored employees in the Department of Agriculture, with a total compensation of \$143,034.45.

In connection with the Farmer's Cooperative Demonstration Work in the South the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture employs a number of colored agents, who are doing very successful and efficient work. There are now fifteen regular agents employed in connection with this work, who are paid salaries ranging from \$25 to \$100 per month. These agents are carrying on regular farm demonstrations with farmers in the communities where they are employed, conducting demonstrations in the raising of cotton, corn, and other crops, and generally fostering and encouraging better farming and better living on the part of the Afro-American farmers.

Closely identified with the work of the Department is that conducted through the aid of funds secured from the General Education Board. Twenty-one agents are employed in this work at salaries ranging from \$25 to \$100 per month. This work is practically an extension of the Government work in localities where the Government agents are not employed. All the agents paid from the General Education Board fund are appointed as Collaborators of the Department of Agriculture.

The following is a list of the names and locations of some of the agents and collaborators:

J. Russell Council, Boley, Okla.; A. W. Beck, Mound Bayou, Miss.; M. A. Jones, Indianola, Miss.; T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; J. B. McPherson, Wedowee, Ala.; C. D. Menafee, Opelika, Ala.; T. J. Murray, Fort Davis, Ala.; G. W. Patterson, Huntsville, Ala.; Harry Simms, Snow Hill, Ala.; W. A. Tate, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; C. F. Robinson, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. A. Booker, Fort Valley, Ga.; P. D. Johnson, Covington, Ga.; Ralph Amos, Meto, Ark.; Clifford Dove, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

There are also a number of other collaborators who are paid nominal salaries in order to give them official connection with the Department Collaborators; J. A. Bates, Orangeburg, S. C.; J. E. Blanton, Frogmore, S. C.; J. H. Goodwin, Weston, S. C.; E. D. Jenkins, Denmark, S. C.; C. W. Jones, Greenville, S. C.; H. S. Murphy, Camden, S. C.; R. W. Westberry, Sumter, S. C.; N. A. Bailey, Greensboro, N. C.; C. S. Mitchell, Parmele, N. C.; Mattie Holmes, Phoebus, Va.; J. W. Lancaster, Farmville, Va.; R. D. Lemon, Sassafras, Va.; G. E. Oliver, Crewe, Va.; A. W. Pegram, Carson, Va.; J. B. Pierce, Wellville, Va.; C. C. H. Thompson, Blackstone, Va.; R. E. F. Washington, Roxbury, Va.; J. F. Wilson, Keysville, Va.; R. L. Wynn, Wellville, Va.; W. G. Young, Upper Zion, Va.; Annie Peters, Boley, Okla.

The Agony of Spirit Hard to Bear.

Now, with reference to the race question and race feeling in the South, I have this conviction, that we have made great progress in 40 years. The work to this point has been hard and heart-rending, and, at times, the agony of spirit has been very hard to bear, but as you look back over the last 50 years, as any one looks back over your history during that period the progress that has been made is marked.

* * * * *

Now my friends, I want to extend to you my earnest feeling of sympathy in your struggle onward and upward.—President Taft to Afro-American Citizens of New Orleans.

The election of Taft and Sherman means continued prosperity for all the people.

AFRO-AMERICAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is Now 9,827,763, an Increase of 11.2 Per Cent Since 1900. There are 893,384 Farmers, an Increase of 19.6 Per Cent 1,619,699 Children Attending School. Per Cent Illiterate 30.4.

The table headed "Afro-Americans in the United States" is based upon the preliminary results of the census of 1910, in comparison in general with the figures for 1910. The distribution of Negroes according to black and mulatto is given for 1910, in comparison with similar results derived from the returns of the censuses of 1890 and 1870. It will be seen that the mulatto population has increased from 12 per cent in 1870 to 20.9 per cent in 1910. There are 893,384 colored farmers, an increase of 146,620 or 19.6 per cent since 1900. The total Afro-American population of the United States according to the census of 1910 is 9,827,763. There are 2,458,873 males 21 years or over. The increase in males of voting age has been 19.3 per cent in the decade. The per cent of illiterate has been reduced from 44.5 in 1900 to 30.4 in 1910.

FARMS OF COLORED FARMERS.

In the Southern States. Of 893,384 Afro-American Farmers in the Country 880,837 are in the South. Total Value of Farms \$900,132,334.

There has been an enormous increase in the value of the farms (land and buildings), owned by the 880,837 Afro-American farmers in the Southern States. In 1900 the value was \$380,280,968. According to the Census of 1910 it had increased to \$900,132,334, or 136.7 per cent! (The total includes the farms of 9,219 Indians, 24 Chinese, and 61 Japanese in addition to the farms of 880,837 Afro-Americans).

	1910	1900	Increase 1900 to 1910.	Per cent of Increase
Total number of farms..	890,141	740,670	149,471	20.2
Farms of owners.....	218,467	186,676	31,791	17.0
Farms of managers.....	1,200	1,593	-393	-24.7
Farms of tenants.....	670,474	552,401	118,073	21.4
Total farm acreage....	42,609,117	38,612,046	3,997,071	10.4
Farms of owners.....	15,691,536	13,358,684	2,332,852	17.5
Farms of managers.....	349,779	428,518	-78,739	-18.4
Farms of tenants.....	26,567,802	24,824,844	1,742,958	7.0
Total value of farms... (land and buildings)..	\$900,132,334	\$380,280,968	\$519,851,366	136.7
Farms of owners.....	272,992,238	106,619,328	166,372,910	156.0
Farms of managers.....	10,371,949	5,544,310	4,827,639	87.1
Farms of tenants.....	616,768,147	268,117,330	348,650,817	130.0

(A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.)

Afro-Americans in the Larger Cities.

There are eight of the larger cities in each of which there are more than 25,000 Afro-Americans and in three of them they constitute a considerable proportion of the total population. Of the cities named, Washington, with 94,446 Afro-Americans has the largest proportion, 28.5 per cent; New Orleans, with 89,262 Afro-Americans, the second largest, 26.3 per cent; and Baltimore, with 84,749 Afro-Americans, the third largest proportion, 15.2 per cent. New York has 91,709 Afro-Americans, almost as many as in Washington and more than in New Orleans, but of its total population the Afro-Americans constitute only 1.9 per cent. Philadelphia has 84,459 Afro-Americans, or 5.5 of its total population; Chicago 44,103 Afro-Americans, or 2 per cent; St. Louis 43,960 Afro-Americans, or 6.4 per cent; and Pittsburgh 25,623 Afro-Americans, or 4.8 per cent. In Detroit there are 5,741 Afro-Americans; Buffalo, 1,773; San Francisco, 1,642; Milwaukee, 980; Cincinnati, 19,639; Newark, 9,475; St. Louis, 43,960; Boston, 13,564; Cleveland, 8,448; Los Angeles, 7,599; Minneapolis, 2,928; Jersey City, 5,960.

AFRO-AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Total Number		* Increase, 1900-1910	
	1910	1900	Number	Per cent
Afro-Americans				
Total number	9,827,763	8,833,994	993,769	11.2
Males 21 years of age or over.	2,458,873	2,060,302	398,571	19.3
Afro-American Farmers:				
Total number	893,384	746,764	146,620	19.6
Afro-Americans				
10 years of age or over:				
Total number	7,318,502	6,415,581	902,921	14.1
Number illiterate	2,228,087	2,853,194	-625,107	-28.1
Per cent illiterate.....	30.4	44.5	.....	....
Afro-Americans				
6 to 20 years of age, inclusive:				
Total number	3,422,157	....	.....	....
Number attending school....	1,619,699	....	.....	....
Per cent attending school..	47.3	....	.....	....
Afro-Americans				
6 to 9 years of age, inclusive:.				
Total number	990,850	....	.....	....
Number attending school....	488,954	....	.....	....
Per cent attending school..	49.3	....	.....	....
Afro-Americans				
10 to 14 years of age, inclusive				
Total number	1,155,266	1,091,990	63,276	5.8
Number attending school....	791,995	587,560	204,435	34.8
Per cent attending school....	68.6	53.8	.....	....
Afro-Americans				
15 to 20 years of age, inclusive:				
Total number	1,276,041	1,204,439	71,602	5.9
Number attending school....	338,750	211,172	127,578	60.4
Per cent attending school...	26.5	17.5	.....	....

* A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

	1910	1890	1870
Afro-Americans:			
Total number	9,827,763	**7,488,676	4,880,009
Black	7,777,077	6,337,980	4,295,960
Mulatto	2,050,686	1,132,060	584,049
Per cent mulatto	20.9	15.2	12.0

**Includes 18,636 Negroes in Indian Territory not distinguished as black or mulatto.

The Post Office Department.

There are 3,957 Afro-Americans serving the government under the Post Office Department and their annual salaries aggregate \$3,099,907. Among these are included postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, letter carriers, rural mail carriers and railway mail clerks. There are 280 Afro-American postmasters. Among the presidential offices are: Mary A. Booze, Mound Bayou, Miss.; George W. Reed, Beaufort, S. C.; William L. Jones, Boley, Okla.; J. B. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The Patent Office.

One of the most expert examiners in the Patent Office is an Afro-American, Henry E. Baker of Mississippi, who draws a salary of \$2,100 per annum. Mr. Baker has been an examiner for 24 years. He has recently made a research of the office and has been able to trace more than 1,000 patents granted to Afro-Americans.

MALES OF VOTING AGE FOR STATES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The potential voting strength of each state and city is expressed by the number of its males 21 years of age and over, excluding the foreign born who have not become naturalized, but by this is not meant the actual number of voters. It represents, rather the number of males who from the standpoint of age alone are eligible to vote, aside from any qualifications based upon educations, length of residence, or considerations of a like nature imposed by the national or state government.

There are in all 229 cities which had in 1910 more than 25,000 inhabitants, with an aggregate population of 28,543,816. These cities together contained in 1910, a total of 9,004,422 males of voting age, or 31.5 per cent of their combined population. For continental United States as a whole, males of voting age numbered 26,999,151 and constituted 29.4 per cent of the entire population (91,972,266) in 1910.

The total number of Afro-American males of voting age in the United States in 1910, was 2,459,327 or 9.1 per cent. Many of these voters in the Southern Democratic States are practically disfranchised and debarred from voting.

In the following table the number of Afro-Americans is given in each state and also for each city having a population exceeding 25,000, in which there are 500 or more Afro-American males of voting age. The figures are from Census of 1910, and of course the actual number of Afro-Americans of voting age is greater now than it was two years ago when the census was taken.

MALES OF VOTING AGE FOR STATES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

States and Cities.	Total Males 21 and over	Afro-Americans
ALABAMA	513,111	213,923
Birmingham	40,699	16,441
Mobile	15,014	6,578
Montgomery	10,789	4,988
ARKANSAS	395,824	111,365
Little Rock	14,801	4,592
CALIFORNIA	920,397	8,143
Los Angeles	114,889	2,571
Oakland	53,967	1,238
San Francisco	175,951	831
COLORADO	271,648	4,283
Denver	71,990	1,999
Pueblo	16,814	581
CONNECTICUT	347,692	4,765
Hartford	31,121	501
New Haven	40,510	1,191
DELAWARE	61,887	9,050
Wilmington	27,519	2,981
DIS. of COL. and Washington, coextensive	103,761	27,621
FLORIDA	214,195	89,659
Jacksonville	19,392	9,652
Tampa	11,691	2,926
GEORGIA	620,616	266,814
Atlanta	44,510	13,865
Augusta	11,949	5,067
Macon	11,647	4,988
Savannah	19,557	9,962
ILLINOIS	1,743,182	39,983
Chicago	700,590	17,845
Danville	8,514	526
Peoria	23,054	644
East St. Louis	21,005	2,286
Quincy	11,388	555
Springfield	16,090	1,021

MALES OF VOTING AGE FOR STATES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

(Continued.)

States and Cities.	Total Males 21 and over	Afro-Americans
INDIANA	822,434	20,651
Evansville	21,443	2,242
Indianapolis	76,743	7,556
Terre Haute	18,609	906
IOWA	663,672	5,528
Des Moines	27,359	1,043
KANSAS	508,529	17,931
Kansas City	26,562	3,088
Topeka	13,977	1,364
Wichita	17,788	895
KENTUCKY	603,454	75,694
Covington	15,585	361
Lexington	11,081	3,370
Louisville	67,676	13,687
LOUISIANA	414,919	74,211
New Orleans	96,997	25,269
Shreveport	8,635	3,704
MAINE	235,727	476
MARYLAND	367,908	63,963
Baltimore	163,554	26,214
MASSACHUSETTS	1,021,669	12,591
Boston	208,321	5,070
Cambridge	30,262	1,384
New Bedford	28,263	934
MICHIGAN	870,876	6,266
Detroit	150,017	2,224
MINNESOTA	642,669	3,390
Minneapolis	105,305	1,227
Saint Paul	72,073	1,573
MISSOURI	973,062	52,921
Kansas	87,457	9,101
St. Joseph	26,051	1,598
St. Louis	221,913	16,381
Springfield	10,516	583
MONTANA	155,017	851
NEBRASKA	353,626	3,225
Omaha	43,216	1,885
NEW HAMPSHIRE	136,668	200
NEW JERSEY	774,202	28,601
Atlantic City	15,626	3,756
Camden	28,826	1,945
Jersey City	80,866	2,104
Newark	103,234	3,015
Orange	8,493	720
Trenton	31,203	1,124
NEW YORK	2,836,773	45,877
Buffalo	128,133	740
New York	1,433,749	30,855
Manhattan bouough	727,555	21,279
Bronx borough	126,935	1,269
Queens borough	82,373	959
Brooklyn borough	470,386	7,011
Yonkers	23,533	501
NORTH CAROLINA	506,134	146,752
Charlotte	9,025	2,801
Wilmington	7,129	3,066

MALES OF VOTING AGE FOR STATES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

(Continued.)

States and Cities.	Total Males 21 and over	Afro-Americans
OHIO	1,484,265	39,188
Cincinnati	113,919	7,387
Cleveland	177,386	3,298
Columbus	60,892	5,028
Dayton	38,236	1,781
Youngstown	28,157	785
Springfield	15,361	1,735
Toledo	52,748	719
OKLAHOMA	447,266	36,841
Muskogee	8,808	2,461
Oklahoma City	24,736	2,392
OREGON	257,188	792
Portland	88,908	525
PENNSYLVANIA	2,309,026	64,272
Chester	12,336	1,615
Harrisburg	20,171	1,550
Philadelphia	468,813	28,120
Pittsburgh	166,424	9,362
RHODE ISLAND	163,834	3,067
Providence	68,983	1,765
SOUTH CAROLINA	335,046	169,155
Charleston	16,107	7,881
Columbia	7,605	3,076
TENNESSEE	552,668	119,142
Chattanooga	14,299	5,700
Knoxville	10,591	2,297
Memphis	44,309	17,238
Nashville	30,774	9,713
TEXAS	1,003,357	166,398
Austin	8,612	1,929
Dallas	29,864	5,830
Fort Worth	25,193	4,513
Galveston	12,753	2,654
Houston	25,935	7,240
San Antonio	27,979	2,917
Waco	7,375	1,636
UTAH	104,115	568
VIRGINIA	523,532	159,593
Lynchburg	7,848	2,232
Norfolk	20,907	7,864
Portsmouth	10,623	3,394
Richmond	37,204	13,279
Roanoke	10,144	2,068
WASHINGTON	441,294	3,120
Seattle	101,685	1,204
WEST VIRGINIA	338,349	22,757
Huntington	9,349	752
Wheeling	12,822	461
WISCONSIN	638,743	1,082

Senator Ben Tillman in an open letter dated August 31, resents the oft-repeated assertion that in South Carolina, Bleasism is Tillmanism. Says the Senator: "Tillmanism means genuine democracy, the rule of the people—of all the white people—rich and poor alike, with special privileges and favors to none, with equality of opportunity and equality of burden to all. Tillmanism is noble, high and elevating. Bleasism is selfish, low, dirty and revengeful.

COLORED FARMERS' COTTON PRODUCTION.

Special Tabulation Showing the Acres and Bales of Cotton by States and by Colored and White Farmers.

Cotton is the great staple product of the Southern States. That the Afro-American farmers are holding their own in cotton production is shown by the following special tabulation giving acres and bales of cotton by states and by white and colored farmers, as reported to the Census of 1910 but representing the production for the calendar year 1909. The totals include 105,507 acres and 58,377 bales not distributed between white and colored farmers.

State.	Total.		White farmers.		Colored farmers.	
	Acres harvested.	Running bales.	Acres harvested.	Running bales.	Acres harvested.	Running bales.
United States	32,043,838	10,649,268	19,844,630	6,526,391	12,093,701	4,064,500
Alabama	3,730,482	1,129,527	1,769,773	619,062	1,960,709	510,465
Arizona	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	2,153,222	776,879	1,203,488	428,244	949,734	348,635
California	324	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	263,454	65,056	141,549	36,732	121,905	28,324
Georgia	4,883,304	1,992,408	2,415,062	1,065,246	2,468,242	927,162
Kansas	36	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	7,811	3,469	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	957,011	268,909	442,659	127,027	514,352	141,882
Mississippi	3,400,210	1,127,156	1,137,044	399,160	2,263,166	727,996
Missouri	96,527	54,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	790	206	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,274,404	665,132	799,515	432,596	474,889	232,536
Oklahoma	1,976,935	555,742	1,759,704	485,004	217,231	70,738
South Carolina	2,556,467	1,279,866	1,192,092	666,913	1,364,375	612,953
Tennessee	787,516	264,562	399,989	147,688	387,527	116,874
Texas	9,930,179	2,455,174	8,571,970	2,113,290	1,358,209	341,884
Virginia	25,147	10,480	11,785	5,429	13,362	5,051

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Afro-American Race Well Represented in the World's Greatest Printing Establishment. 634 Colored Employees Receive \$434,856 in Annual Salaries.

The Government Printing Office is the largest printing establishment in the world. The cost of the land on which its buildings are located was \$345,000; the cost of its buildings was \$2,824,000; and the cost of the machinery was \$2,306,255. The value of the material and illustrations consumed during the fiscal year 1911 was \$2,050,296. The total charges for the printing and binding produced by the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year 1911, were \$6,307,762. The average number of employees during the fiscal year 1911 was 3,990. The aggregate annual salaries and wages of officials and employees during the fiscal year 1911 were \$4,302,283.

Statement of Afro-Americans Employed in the Government Printing Office on July 1, 1912, With Designations, Etc.

Classified Service.

Assistant doorkeeper.....	1
Caster helpers.....	24
Clerks	3
Compositors	11
Counter in charge.....	1
Counters	3
Electrotype molder-apprentice.....	1
Elevator conductors	24
Firemen	2
Folders	11
Helpers	30
Messengers	6
Monotype keyboard operators	3
Officeman	1
Oilers	4
Pressfeeders	9
Pressman	1
Skilled laborers (male).....	208
Skilled laborers (female).....	15
Watchman	1
Total	359

Unclassified Service.

Charwomen	6
Chauffeurs	5
Drivers	5
Laborers	9
Stablemen	3
Unskilled laborers	247
Total	275

SUMMARY.

Classified employees	359
Unclassified employees	275
Total	634

The annual salaries paid above employees \$434,856.

There are 67 regular letter carriers in the New Orleans, La., Post Office. Their salaries aggregate \$70,200 a year.

THE COMMISSION TO LIBERIA.

In 1909, President Taft Appointed a Commission to Go to Liberia for the Purpose of Investigating Conditions There and Aiding the Negro Republic. Emmett J. Scott, an Afro-American, was one of the Commissioners. Great Good Accomplished by the Visit.

On April 24, 1909, the Commission to Liberia, appointed by President Taft, to visit Liberia and investigate conditions in the little Republic, sailed for Monrovia on the scout cruisers Chester and Birmingham. On the Chester were the Commissioners. Mr. Roland P. Falkner, chairman of the Commission, Messrs. Emmett J. Scott, George Sale, members; and Mr. George A. Finch, Secretary; while the Birmingham carried Major Percy M. Ashburn, United States Army, Medical Attache to the Commission, and Mr. Frank A. Flower, naturalist and scientific attache.

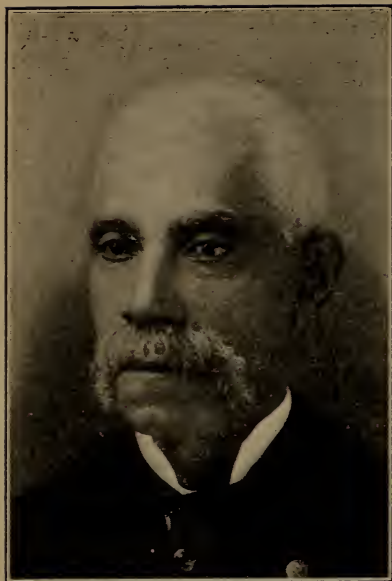
In 1908 a Special Commission from the Republic of Liberia visited the United States and represented to our Government that Liberia was in need of assistance in maintaining her independence and integrity as a Nation. They asked that the United States guarantee their territorial and political integrity, which, of course, as Secretary Root informed them, was impracticable on our part. The United States was then asked to loan to Liberia suitable and competent officers to aid them in the conduct of the administration of their country, and to confer with the representatives of other Governments having interests on the West Coast of Africa, and whose territory bordered on Liberia. Congress authorized the appointment of a commission and appropriated \$20,000 for the payment of the expenses thereof. Secretary Root suggested that a suitable vessel of the United States Navy be designated to transport the Commission to and from Liberia, but, as the Commission appointed by President Taft, was larger in numbers than the one originally recommended, it was decided that the scout cruisers Chester and Birmingham were to have the honor of carrying the distinguished representatives of our country. The Chester bearing the Commission, arrived at Monrovia, May 8th, while the Birmingham with the Medical and Military Attaches, did not drop anchor until May 13th. The Commissioners met with a cordial and enthusiastic reception from the Liberians.

During the month of May the Commissioners were busy with their duties, visiting various parts of the country and hearing testimony and evidence brought before them for their consideration. On May 29th, the Commissioners having completed their labors at Monrovia, separated and boarded the vessels once more. The Chester, with Mr. Falkner, Captain Cloman and Major Ashburn, sailed for Freetown, Sierra Leone, from which place these members of the Commission went to inspect the northern boundary line of Liberia, and the Birmingham with the remaining members, sailed for Grand Bassa, Liberia. The vessel only remained there for twenty-four hours and then proceeded to Cape Palmas and the River Cavalla which is the southern boundary of Liberia. The Commissioners ascended the River Cavalla for some distance and examined the boundary line of Liberia and French Guinea, and on June 4th, their labors having been completed, they boarded the Birmingham and returned to Liberia. Here the American Minister, Dr. Lyon, who had accompanied the Commissioners on their tour of the southern Liberian counties, disembarked, and the Birmingham said good bye to Monrovia. The cruiser proceeded to Freetown June 8th, and sailed via the Canary Islands and the Azores where short stops were made, and reached Newport, R. I., July 2nd.

As one of the results of the visit of the Liberian Commission, Reed Paige Clark was appointed General Receiver of Liberian Customs by the State Department, at the suggestion of President Taft. Mr. Clark was in London in May and arranged the details of a loan agreement which will supply Liberia with sufficient funds to place her finances on a sound basis.

Captain Charles Young, 9th Cavalry, was detailed by direction of the Secretary of War, in December, 1911, to obtain military information from abroad under provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 27, 1893, and was ordered to Monrovia, Liberia, to report to the American Minister at that capital for such service. Captain Young is the only Afro-American graduate of West Point in the United States Army.

All of the letter carriers at the Clarksville, Tennessee, Post Office are Afro-Americans.



LIEUT. COL. A. ALLENSWORTH
United States Army (Retired)



MAJOR JOHN R. LYNCH
United States Army (Retired)



HON. HERBERT R. WRIGHT
U. S. Consul, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.



HON. ROBERT H. TERRELL
Judge Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

ELECTION LAWS OF DEMOCRATIC SOUTHERN STATES.

The following are sections of some of the election laws of the South (certified to by the Secretaries of State, in each case,) many of them enacted for the avowed purpose of depriving Afro-American citizens of the right to vote. It will be seen that the Louisiana and North Carolina laws are especially framed for the purpose of making the educational test apply only to the Afro-Americans, and all persons who were voters prior to January 1, 1867, and their lineal descendants are exempt from the provisions of the law, which disqualifies persons because of illiteracy. The laws are skillfully worded and may appear fair, but in practice the registrars have practically unlimited power and in many cases prevent qualified colored voters from exercising the right of franchise.

In this connection it is a remarkable fact that no body of Republican legislators has ever enacted a single law intended to disfranchise any citizen on account of his race or color.

Democratic Governor Donaghey of Arkansas, celebrated Independence Day this year, by issuing a proclamation advocating the passage of a "grand-father clause" amendment to the Constitution of that State. In this remarkable statement Gov. Donaghey acknowledges that 100,000 colored men in Arkansas have the legal right to vote but in many instances have been prevented from exercising their rights by the process of intimidation." Gov. Donaghey's statement follows the excerpts from the election laws of the South.

Alabama.

1st Those who can read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language and who have worked and have been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2nd. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this State, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right of any real estate situate in the State assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more, or the owner in good faith in his own right or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith of her own right of personal property in this State assessed at taxation at three hundred dollars or more; provided that the taxes due upon such real estate or personal property for the year next preceding the year for which he offers to register shall have been paid unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Georgia.

Section 1. Elections by the people shall be by ballot, and only those persons shall be allowed to vote who have first been registered in accordance with the requirements of law.

"Par. 2. Every male citizen of the State who is a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old or upwards, not laboring under any of the disabilities named in this article, and possessing the qualifications provided by it, shall be an elector and entitled to register and vote at any election by the people; provided, that no soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall acquire the rights of an elector by reason of being stationed on duty in this State.

"Par. 3. To entitle a person to register and vote at any election by the people he shall have resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months next preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes which may have been required of him since the adoption of the Constitution of Georgia of 1877, that he may have had an opportunity of paying agreeably to law. Such payment must have been made at least six months prior to the election at which he offers to vote, except when such elections are held within six months from the expiration of the time fixed by law for the payment of such taxes.

"Par. 4. Every male citizen of this State shall be entitled to register as an elector and to vote at all elections of said State who is not disqualified under the provisions of section 2 of article 2 of this Constitution, and who possesses the qualifications prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section or who will possess them at the date of the election occurring next after his registration, and who in addition thereto, comes within either of the classes provided for in the five following subdivisions of this paragraph.

"1. All persons who have honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the Revolutionary war, or the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians or in the war between the States, or in the war with Spain, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, of the State of Georgia in the war between the States; or,

"2. All persons lawfully descended from those embraced in the sub-division next above, or,

"3. All persons who are of good character, and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government, or,

"4. All persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State, and correctly write the same in the English

language when read to him by any one of the registrars, and all persons who, solely because of physical disability, are unable to comply with the above requirements, but who can understand and give reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this State, that may be read to them by one of the registrars, or,

"5. Any person who is the owner in good faith in his own right of at least forty acres of land situated in this State, upon which he resides, or is the owner in good faith in his own right, of property situated in this State and assessed for taxation at the value of five hundred dollars."

"Par. 5. The right to register under sub-divisions 1 and 2 of paragraph 4 shall continue only until January 1, 1915. But the registrars shall prepare a roster of all persons who register under sub-divisions 1 and 2 of paragraph 4, and shall return the same to the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of their counties and the Clerks of the Superior Court shall send copies of the same to the Secretary of State, and it shall be the duty of these officers to record and permanently preserve these rosters. Any person who has been once registered under either of the sub-divisions 1 or 2 of paragraph 4 shall thereafter be permitted to vote, provided, he meets the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section.

"Par. 6. Any person to whom the right of registration is denied by the registrars on the ground that he lacks the qualifications set forth in the five sub-divisions of paragraph 4, shall have the right to take an appeal, and any citizens may enter an appeal from the decision of the registrars allowing any person to register under said sub-divisions. All appeals must be filed in writing with the registrars within ten days from the date of the decision complained of and shall be returned by the registrars to the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court to be tried as other appeals.

"Par. 7. Pending an appeal and until the final decision of the case, the judgment of the registrars shall remain in full force.

"Par. 8. No person shall be allowed to participate in a primary of any political party or a convention of any political party in the State who is not a qualified voter.

Louisiana.

"Section 3. He (the voter) shall be able to read and write, and shall demonstrate his ability to do so when he applies for registration, by making, under oath administered by the registration officer or his deputy, written application therefor, in the English Language or his mother tongue, which application shall contain the essential facts necessary to show that he is entitled to register and vote, and shall be entirely written, dated and signed by him, in the presence of the registration officer or his deputy, without assistance or suggestion from any person or memorandum whatever, except the form of application hereinafter set forth.

"Section 5. No male person who was on January 1st 1867, or at any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of any State of the United States, wherein he then resided, and no son or grandson of any such person not less than twenty-one years of age at the date of the adoption of this Constitution, and no male person of foreign birth, who was naturalized prior to the first day of January, 1885, shall be denied the right to register and vote in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications prescribed by this Constitution; provided, he shall have resided in this State for five years next preceding the date at which he shall apply for registration, and shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this article prior to September 1st, 1898, and no person shall be entitled to register under this section after that date."

Mississippi.

"Section 244. On and after the first day of January, 1892, every elector shall, in addition to the foregoing qualifications, be able to read any section of the Constitution of this State; or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or to give a reasonable interpretation thereof."

North Carolina.

"Art. VI-Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English Language, and shall show to the satisfaction of the registrar his ability to read and write any such section when he applies for registration, and before he is registered; provided, however, that no male person who was, on January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States where he then resided, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications aforesaid: Provided, that it shall be made to appear to the registrar that he or his ancestor was entitled to vote prior to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in any state in the United States, as prescribed by article six, section four, of the constitution, and such person, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered, and no registrar shall have the right to inquire whether such person can read or write."

South Carolina.

"Section 174. Every male citizen of this State and of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, not laboring under disabilities named in the Constitution of 1895 of this State, and who shall have been a resident of the State for two years, in the county one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote four months before any election, and shall have paid six months before any election any poll tax then due and payable, and who can read

and write any section of the said Constitution submitted to him by the registration officers, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible due the previous year on property in the State assessed at \$300 or more and who shall apply for registration shall be registered.

Virginia.

"Sec. 20. After the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, every male citizen of the United States, having the qualifications of age and residence required in section Eighteen, shall be entitled to register, provided:

"First. That he has personally paid to the proper officer all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him, under this or the former Constitution, for the three years next preceding that in which he offers to register; or, if he come of age at such time that no poll tax shall have been assessable against him for the year preceding the year in which he offers to register, has paid one dollar and fifty cents, in satisfaction of the first year's poll tax assessable against him; or,

"Second. That, unless physically unable, he makes application to register in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestion, or memorandum, in the presence of the registration officers, stating therein his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the two years next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and, if so, the State, County, and precinct in which he voted last, and,

"Third. That he answer on oath any and all questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, submitted to him by the officers of registration, which questions, and his answers thereto, shall be reduced to writing, certified by the said officers, and preserved as a part of their official records.

"Sec. 21. Any person registered under either of the last two sections, shall have the right to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people, subject to the following conditions:

"That he, unless exempted by section Twenty-one, shall, as a prerequisite to the right to vote after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, personally pay, at least six months prior to the election, all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him, under this Constitution, during the three years next preceding that in which he offers to vote; provided that, if he register after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, he shall, unless physically unable, prepare and deposit his ballot without aid, on such printed form as the law may prescribe; but any voter register prior to that date may be aided in preparation of his ballot by such officer of election as he himself may designate.

"Sec. 22. No person who, during the late war between the States, served in the army or navy of the United States, or the Confederate States, or any State of the United States, or of the Confederate States, shall at any time be required to pay a poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to register or vote. The collection of the State poll tax assessed against any one shall not be enforced by legal process until the same has become three years' past due.

Democratic Governor of Arkansas Favors Disfranchisement.

The following remarkable statement favoring the disfranchisement of the colored citizens of Arkansas, was issued by Governor Donaghey of that state on July 4, 1912:

"I am in favor of the passage of the 'grandfather clause' amendment to the constitution. From every viewpoint it is better to eliminate the negro from politics. In the South racial conditions will not permit of his engaging in politics. Several States in the South have the 'grandfather clause.' It is better for the negro because when he does not engage in politics he will cease to antagonize the white man, can look better after his own affairs, and in every other way obtain a better recognition.

"Then, so long as we do not permit the negro to vote anyway, why not do it legally, instead of by process of intimidation? It is true that there are a few negroes who ought to be permitted to vote, but as a race it would unquestionably be bad policy to permit their voting by the wholesale.

"Statistics show there are in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand negroes of voting age in Arkansas. If one of them is entitled to vote, all are. This number would be sufficient to carry any election in the State. In Jefferson County alone there are about six thousand negroes of voting age, and three thousand white voters. The same ratio exists in many other counties of the State.

"By all means let us pass this amendment to the constitution, and let us have absolutely fair elections between white men. Let every white man's vote be counted just as he votes it. As the matter stands now, the State Board of Election Commissioners is worried to death all the time just prior to elections by committees and factions from the black districts of the State wanting the appointment of certain election commissioners, the excuse being that the Democratic ticket is imperiled because of the excessive number of negroes in those districts. As a matter of fact, the real purpose is to deny the negro the legal right which he now has to vote.

"Again, this practice has been carried on until it has not stopped with the negro, but has been extended by the dominant factions to the counting out of white men's votes.

"Let us be sincere and honest in what we are doing; be open and fair and state openly what we intend to do."

The XVth Amendment Should Be Abrogated.

"The States said years ago, the first and most important step towards a solution of the Negro problem should be the withdrawal of the right of suffrage to the Negroes by abrogating the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution."—New Orleans States (Dem.)

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The Republican Party wrote into the organic law the declaration which proclaims the civil and political rights of the Afro-American people. The Democratic Party has enacted in the Southern States which it controls, laws which, by means of various devices, are really aimed at the disfranchisement of the race for reasons of color alone. Three attempts have been made by the Democrats or Maryland to disfranchise the colored voters of that State. The Maryland Republicans have stood solidly against every attempt at disfranchisement, and in two of these fights which have occurred since Mr. Taft's election as President, they have had his active support.

In December, 1908, just after Mr. Taft had been elected and before he had been inaugurated, in answer to a letter of the Hon. Wm. F. Stone, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, for the purpose of obtaining his views, the President made the following reply:

Taft Opposes Disfranchisement.

"My dear Mr. Stone—I have your letter of December 9, but have not been able to answer it until now. I don't think any one can read my North Carolina speech with any care and on that base the belief that I would favor such a bill as that proposed in Maryland. The provision that the first class of eligible voters shall be those persons who on the 1st day of January in the year 1869, or prior thereto, were entitled to vote under the laws of Maryland or any other State of the United States wherein they then resided, and that the male descendants of such persons, as a second class, shall be entitled to vote, was intended to exempt the persons thus made eligible from the educational or property qualifications which follow in the descriptions of the fifth and sixth classes of persons who shall be entitled to vote.

"The same thing may be said of the third and fourth classes, which includes foreign born citizens of the United States naturalized between January 1, 1869, and the date of the adoption of the proposed section and the male descendants of such mentioned persons. This is in order to exempt such immigrants and their descendants from educational or property qualifications.

"Now we know the first four classes include no Negroes at all. In other words, it is intended to free the whites from educational or property qualifications, but to subject all Negroes to them.

"The whole law ought to be condemned. It is not drawn in the spirit of justice and equality, having regard for the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and I sincerely hope that no Republican who desires equality of treatment to the black and white races will vote for it. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Large Number of Afro-American Assistants, Clerks and other Employees.
Great Work of Research by Daniel Murray, One of the Assistants.

The Library of Congress is one of the great libraries of the world. Mr. Daniel Murray, one of the Assistants in the Library has spent many years in research among the books of the Library and has been able to identify approximately 6,000 titles of works by colored authors, and believes quite a third of these refer to books and pamphlets represented in the Library of Congress. The number is being augmented almost daily by the accessions gathered through the Copyright Office. To many who are wont to belittle the literary capacity of the race, this will prove astounding information. Of musical composition by colored composers, the Library has apparently about seven thousand.

There are 46 Afro-American employes—27 of these are employed under the direct supervision of the Librarian of Congress, for strictly library work, and 19 under the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, who has charge of the "care and maintenance" of the building and grounds. The aggregate amount paid for service in the Library Proper is \$17,960, the aggregate under the Superintendent of Building and Grounds is \$6,960, or a total of \$24,920.

REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR LAW AND ORDER.

President Taft Denounces Lynching. In Many Public Utterances He has Called it Cowardly Murder. Advocates Rope for Lynchers.

In forty years, more than 5,000 persons have been the victims of mobs. Vardaman's, Mississippi has the largest number to its discredit. Afro-American have been lynched for such causes as race prejudice, informing, making threats, unpopularity, slapping child, being troublesome, testifying against white persons, enticing servants away and in many cases for no cause whatever.

The Republican Party is essentially the party of law and order. While the Democratic party has condoned lawlessness, the Republican party has always stood for the supremacy of the law. The majority of the lynchings have taken place in states controlled by the Democratic party.

President Taft has denounced lynching in the strongest terms in many public utterances.

President Taft Advocates the Rope for Lynchers.

At a meeting held April 9, 1912, in Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of raising funds for the building of a gymnasium at Howard University, President Taft condemned mob law in vigorous language. The President did not mince his words and he was greeted with thundering applause when he declared with emphasis, "the man that pulls the rope should hang by the rope." President Taft said in part:

"Now take the matter of lynching. That, as well as the administration of our criminal law, forms a disgraceful page in our social history. (Hearty applause.) I just think it is well to take a text on that subject. (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

Now I know that our courts are not perfect. I know that they don't apply the law with certainty and dispatch in the criminal cases as they ought to, and I believe that part of this departure from law as is the case in lynching and disorder, is due to the fact that courts are not certain and are not full of dispatch in the justice meted out in criminal cases. But we must not attribute it all to the courts. There is among our people a disposition to forget the sanctity of the law and not to know that no civilization in any country can live unless the law is respected. (Prolonged applause.) Now lynching is claimed by some being justified because, as they say it is applied only to persons guilty of one special crime that is particularly heinous to all of us. But that is not true. Statistics show that lynching is applied to those charged with a great many crimes and the moment you transgress once and the moment that the mob acquires the wolfish desire for human blood, the example is dreadful to the community in which the exhibition of lawlessness is given. (Prolonged applause.) And there is not any crime (I don't care what it is) that justifies a departure from the law or the summary punishment by a mob of the person who is charged with guilt. (Prolonged applause.) It is one of the serious questions that we have to face in this country. We have not among all of our people as profound a respect for the law and the necessity for obedience to it as we ought to have, and that is part of the reason why we have this exhibition of lawlessness over the country and these cruel murders (for that is what they are, for it is no less a murder when four hundred participate in the killing of one man) ordinarily it is accompanied by a great deal more of cowardice by reason of the fact that four hundred are engaged in such a crime.

AND THE ONLY WAY BY WHICH IT CAN BE SUPPRESSED IS THAT SOMETIMES WE SHALL HAVE MEN AS SHERIFFS, MEN AS GOVERNORS, AND AS PROSECUTORS, AND AS JURORS, WHO WILL SEE TO IT THAT THE MEN ENGAGED IN PULLING THE ROPE UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS SHALL THEMSELVES SWING BY THE ROPE. (Hearty applause and cheering.) Wherever it occurs it is to be condemned and rooted out and this can only be done by developing an individual and public opinion demanding the enforcement of the law. And I hold that every one who tends to minimize respect for constituted authority and respect for the law and fail to follow it just as it is, contributes to the continuance of that lawlessness which we deplore theoretically but, I am sorry to say, at the same time we express too much sympathy with actually."

Accounts of Lynching Makes One's Blood Boil.

For a length of time it seems to be altogether abated, and then there will be an outbreak, a mob will be formed, developing the most fiendish cruelty, manifesting itself in the blindest and most unreasonable assault's upon perfectly innocent people simply because of their color. It is only fair to say that such brutish exhibitions are not confined to any one section. It is impossible to read accounts of this sort without having one's blood boil with indignation that there can reside in the human breast such a savage and beastly impulse and motive. But we must remember two things: First, that in spite of our education and refinement and progress toward Christian ideals we still retain in our nature a great deal of the original animal, and, second, that the spirit of a mob seems to be a different spirit from that of the individual making it up, and to disclose a more insensate and inhuman state of impulses than it would be possible to find in any one of its members. The best remedy, and the necessary one, is an improvement in the administration of our criminal laws, and the holding to strict account the officers of the law who do not use all possible means to prevent and suppress such outbreaks.—From speech of Judge W. H. Taft,

Discount on Lynch Rope.

At the annual meeting of the Plymouth Cordage Company at Boston sometime since, a stockholder asked President Loring if the Company sold any rope in the South for hanging Negroes.

This stockholder received the reply that as an actual fact the company has received a request from one of the Southern Democratic States in the lynching belt for a large discount in price if a purchase of its rope was made for lynching purposes, it being argued that the publicity which would be given the Plymouth rope for lynching was worth a concession.

RACE SEGREGATION.

Latest Device of Democrats to Humiliate and Injure the Afro-American People. A Revival of the Ghetto of the Middle Ages.

The Democrats in their efforts to antagonize the colored race, have hit upon a new plan in recent years which is practically a revival of the Ghetto of the middle ages, a plan of restricting the residence of Afro-Americans to certain blocks or streets in cities.

The West Segregation Ordinance, now in force in Baltimore, was introduced in the City Council by Samuel L. West, councilman from the 13th Ward, passed in March, 1911, and approved by Mayor J. Barry Mahool, on April 7, 1911. It is called "an ordinance for preserving peace, preventing conflict and ill feeling between the white and colored races in Baltimore City and promoting the general welfare of the city, by providing, so far as practicable, for the use of separate blocks by white and colored people for residences, churches and schools."

Councilman West, who is a Democrat, is very proud of his segregation work and has issued a pamphlet with his portrait on the cover, giving the text of the ordinance and the story of its enactment. He explains, in a recent newspaper article, that this was necessary, owing to the great interest in segregation which has been aroused in the Democratic South since the passage of his ordinance. "It has kept me busy sending and explaining copies of the ordinance," said Samuel L. West. "I have never known an instance in which there was greater interest in a city ordinance."

The ordinance may seem fair on its face, but that it is the result of race hatred for the Afro-American is evident from the arguments of certain white property owners who presented a petition to the City Council urging the passage of the segregation ordinance because they were law abiding citizens who were entitled to dwell in peace and security, but whose property had been depreciated by an invasion of Negroes, induced by certain real estate agents who wished to buy their homes at reduced rates.

The ordinance had the support of the Democratic press and people. The Republicans opposed it but as the Democrats had a majority in the City Council, they were unable to prevent the passage of the ordinance. This is made clear on a note in the pamphlet:

Note—All persons who voted for the ordinance are Democrats; all who voted against are Republicans. Mr. Jung, who was out of the room, and Messrs. Traut-felter, Frank and Heatwole, all of whom are Democrats, but who were unavoidably absent, declared themselves fully in favor of the ordinance.

HOSTILE DEMOCRATS IN THE 62d CONGRESS.

Present Number of Bills Inimical to the Afro-American People. Repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments Proposed by Congressman Hardwick of Georgia. Congressman Heflin of Alabama Wished to Provide Jim-Crow Cars in the District of Columbia

DEMOCRATS HAVE INTRODUCED EVERY BILL ANTAGONISTIC TO THE RACE.

For many years, the Democrats in Congress have introduced bills and joint resolutions inimical to the Afro-American people. They have been very active in the present Congress, now that they have the control of the House of Representatives many bills antagonistic to the colored race have been presented to Congress.

Because of a Republican President and a Republican Senate, it is impossible for them to enact any of their proposed measures into law but the fact that such legislation has been proposed and has in every instance been offered by a Democrat is proof that the Democratic party would enact inimical legislation if it had the power.

On April 12, 1911, Congressman Hardwick, of Georgia introduced two joint resolutions, one H. J. Res. 60, proposing an amendment to repeal the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and one, H. J. Res. 61, proposing the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

On April 18, 1911, Congressman Hardwick of Georgia introduced a bill, H. R. 5,948, to prohibit in the District of Columbia the intermarriage of whites with Negroes or Mongolians.

On December 6, 1911, Congressman Heflin of Alabama introduced a Bill, H. R. 14,680, providing that the street car companies of the District of Columbia shall provide separate street cars for White and Negro passengers.

Before casting his ballot for the Democratic ticket every Afro-American voter should read the above a second time and then ask himself if it would be safe to aid in putting hostile Democrats into power.

TO REPEAL FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Copy of Joint Resolution Introduced in Congress by Congressman Hardwick, Democrat of Georgia.

62D CONGRESS
1ST. SESSION.

H. J. RES. 60.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 12, 1911.

Mr. HARDWICK introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress and ordered to be printed

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution by providing that all of section two of the fourteenth amendment except its first sentence shall be repealed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States*
2 *of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein).*
3 That the following amendment to the Constitution be proposed to the legislatures
4 of the several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures,
5 shall become and be a part of the Constitution, namely:

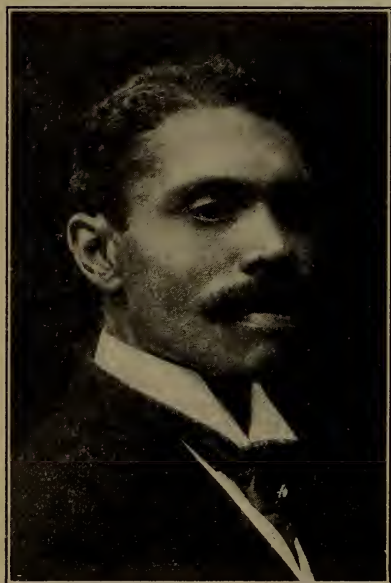
6 "That the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States
7 be, and the same is hereby, repealed."



HON. CHARLES A. COTTRILL
Collector of Internal Revenue,
Hawaii.



HON. JOSEPH E. LEE
Collector of Internal Revenue, Jack-
sonville, Fla.



HON. R. W. TYLER
Auditor for the Navy Department,
Washington.



HON. N. W. ALEXANDER
Register of Land Office, Montgomery,
Ala.

THE JIM-CROW CAR.

How the Democratic Legislators of the South Endeavor to Degrade and Humiliate the Afro-American.

In their efforts to degrade and humiliate the race, the Democratic legislators of every Southern State have provided a system of "jim crow" cars for Afro-Americans.

The laws say that the accommodations "shall be equal, but separate." As a matter of fact, they are seldom equal and usually very inferior, especially on the smaller lines, where wornout cars, which are generally in a filthy condition, are for Afro-Americans.

On the larger roads better cars are used, but the "jim-crow" car is generally placed next to the locomotive, where the occupants get the full benefit of the dust and smoke, and are in a dangerous position in case of accident.

Several States have enacted laws forbidding sleeping car companies to sell berths to Afro-Americans.

These laws were not passed for the reason that Southern Democrats are anxious to avoid close proximity to Afro-Americans, for servants are allowed under the law to ride in the same car with the whites. The idea, which is to humiliate the race, is clearly expressed by H. D. Wilson, a prominent Louisiana Democrat, greatly interested in "jim-crow" legislation, who said: "It is not only the desire to separate the whites and blacks on the railroad for the comfort it will provide, but also for the moral effect. The separation of the races is one of benefit, but the demonstration of the superiority of the white man over the negro is a greater thing. There is nothing which shows it more conclusively than the compelling of negroes to ride in cars marked for their especial use."

Cattle Car Accommodations for Afro-Americans.

The following from St. Luke Herald, Richmond, Va., gives a good idea of the "jim-crow" accommodations provided for colored people in the Southern Democratic States:

"In these warm and prespiring days Negroes are cooped up in the smallest possible space in one end of the baggage car. But they are not even allowed to occupy this limited space for the news butcher comes along and occupies two seats in the 'jim-crow' corner and the conductor generally occupies two seats with his belongings usually just across from the newsboy.

"The smoking department on the C. and O. trains is a stifling, narrow affair, into which four persons may squeeze and stifle should they desire to smoke. Usually one toilet of the narrowest dimensions and primitive appointments serves both male and female travelers. Dirty tin cups are sometimes furnished for drinking purposes, while the car just in the rear, or the car beyond the white smoking car, generally has a lavatory with soap and towel and a glass for drinking purposes. The aisles in the White coaches are generally carpeted while the aisles in the 'Jim-Crow' car are as innocent of carpet as the floor is of cleanliness."

"THE PRESIDENT

Of the United States Can Have No More Sacred Function than to Speak Words of Encouragement."

"With your effort to uplift yourselves, I have the deepest sympathy. The President of the United States can have no more sacred function than to speak words of encouragement and hope to assist your own efforts. Fate in the past has not been kind to you, and the whole American people has the highest obligation of trusteeship and guardianship for your uplift.

"I say to the colored men and women of this country that hard as your lot has been and hard as the road is likely to be, it will be a road onward if you abide by your consciences and by ideals of self restraint, and that you will attain a condition you hardly dream of to-day."—Address of President Taft to Afro-American citizens of Atlanta, Ga., at Bethel Church.

COLORED RACE HAS HIGH IDEALS.

Said President Taft in Recent Address, Believes That Race Needs Men in Learned Professions

COLLEGE EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO FULL DEVELOPMENT.

Every once in a while you will meet a man whose vision is a bit clouded, who talks about the waste of money in teaching men of your race the curriculum of an academic institution. Instead of sending them to the university, the claim has been made that they should be sent to manual training institutions. Such a man has never thought deeply on the subject and does not understand that as a race which is striving upward and onward you need many who shall be leaders—men who shall figure in the learned professions, many of them as physicians, as lawyers, and especially as ministers.

Believes Race Has High Ideals.

I believe in the higher education of the Negro so that the leaders of the Negro race may have high ideals, and I believe they have. I believe that they subscribe, as perhaps some other in our community life do not, to the majesty of the law and have respect for constituted authority. (Hearty applause,) and for our institutions under our Constitution as they are. (Hearty applause.)—President Taft at Howard University Meeting.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Is What the Law Should Provide for All—The Proposal to Repeal the Fifteenth Amendment Dead Issue.

I come at once to the present condition of things, stated from a constitutional and political standpoint. And that is this: That in all the Southern States it is possible, by election laws prescribing proper qualifications for the suffrage, which square with the Fifteenth Amendment and which shall be equally administered as between the black and white races, to prevent entirely the possibility of a domination of Southern State, county or municipal governments by an ignorant electorate, white or black. It is further true that the sooner such laws, when adopted, are applied with exact equality and justice to the two races, the better for the moral tone of State and community concerned. Negroes should be given an opportunity equally with whites, by education and thrift, to meet the requirements of eligibility which the State legislatures in their wisdom shall lay down in order to secure the safe exercise of the electoral franchise.

The proposal to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment is utterly impracticable and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues. It is very certain that any party founded on the proposition would utterly fail in a national canvas. What we are considering is something practical, something that means attainable progress. All that the law or Constitution attempt to secure is equality of opportunity before the law and in the pursuit of happiness, and in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.—From speech of President-elect W. H. Taft, at dinner of the North Carolina Society of New York.

A Dare-Devil Menace to Our Control.

“We thought then (in 1901, when the new Alabama Constitution disfranchising the Negro was under discussion), as we do now, that the menace to peace, the danger to society and white supremacy was not in the illiterate Negro, but in the upper branches of Negro society, the educated man, who, after ascertaining his political rights, forced the way to assert them. We, the Southern people, entertain no prejudice toward the ignorant per se inoffensive Negro. But our blood boils when the educated Negro asserts himself politically. We regard each assertion as an unfriendly encroachment upon our native superior rights, and a dare-devil menace to our control of the affairs of the state. Hence, we present that the way to avert the impending horrors is to emasculate the Negro politically by repealing the 15th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.”—Charles P. Lane, Editor Huntsville (Ala.) Daily Tribune.

"YOU STOOD LIKE A SOLID ROCK."

Said President Taft to the Delegates of the National Civil and Political League in Address at White House.

Praises Firm Stand of the Afro-American Delegates at Chicago. Denounces Lynching.

About fifty of the delegates to the convention of the National Civil and Political Negro League which met in Washington in July, were received by President Taft at the White House, Thursday July 18, 1912.

The President in a speech in the East Room publicly acknowledged his debt of gratitude to the Afro-American delegates to the Republican National Convention, pledged and instructed for him, who stood with the Taft forces through the fight.

"You Stood Like a Rock."

"I want to say to you," said the President, "how much I appreciate your standing firm in my behalf at a time when it was intimated to the country that we could not depend upon you. You demonstrated there your appreciation of the accomplishments of the Republican party for your race in the past, and your abiding faith in its future friendship; you stood like a solid rock."

Bitterly Denounces Mob Law.

With respect to lynchings the President said that every time opportunity presented itself he had with as much emphasis as language would permit expressed himself "in condemnation of lynching." Mr. Taft said that it was a disgrace to the country, and the only cure was the conviction of the lynchers and the hanging of a few of them. He said that federal jurisdiction of lynching was not permissible under the Constitution, lynching being an ordinary crime, and that "such crimes under our form of government must be covered by state laws."

The President suggested that the best way to stamp out this awful crime is by arousing public sentiment against it and "administering certain and fitting punishment for those who are guilty." The President bitterly denounced mob law and said that petitions for Executive clemency to anyone guilty of lynching which might come before him will be received "with that feeling on my part that there is no crime that ought to be more severely punished and more completely condemned."

Rights of the Afro-American.

The President took up the subject of general rights of the Afro-American, saying: "The Republican party ought to be maintained because of its useful past and its useful future. It has been the party for the maintenance of the equal rights of the Negro. It has not always succeeded in rounding out those rights in accordance with the letter of the Constitution, but it has accepted the responsibility, and every member of the party who is conscious of what it ought to stand for is ready to continue the fight for your constitutional rights. Recently we have had an agitation concerning an amendment to the Constitution which would affect the guarantee of life, liberty and property that we have all valued so highly, and which have come down to us from our ancestors."

"YOU ARE AMERICANS."

The Only Flag You Know Is the Stars and Stripes—You have Given Your Blood in Defense of the Flag.

"The idea that the South can afford," said Mr. Taft, "to have the Afro-American transplanted to some other country, to me always sound d like a joke. They tried that down in Mississippi, and they were going to move them, not out of the country to Africa but only across the river, and they had a riot. Of course, that is absurd."

I want to add that I always want to say before an Afro-American audience that you are Americans. The idea of transplanting you is utterly absurd. The only flag you know is the Stars and Stripes, and you are of a race that has given up their lives and moistened the ground with their blood in defense of that flag, and will continue to do so."—Address of President Taft at Y. M. C. A., Augusta, Ga.

INTERESTING FACTS.

About Afro-Americans in the Service of the United States Government Under Republican Administration.

There are 417 Afro-American employees in the New York City post Office, drawing annual salaries aggregating in round numbers, \$396,300.

Public school officials and teachers receiving from \$500 per annum to \$3,000 per annum, 566 in number, with an aggregate annual compensation of \$537,000, are employed under the Government of the District of Columbia.

There are 1,529 Afro-Americans enlisted in the United States Navy, receiving an aggregate salary of \$678,000.

One hundred and seventy-three Afro-Americans employed in the St. Louis, Mo., Post Office, draw salaries aggregating \$152,000, annually.

In Richmond, Virginia, Post Office there are 87 Afro-American employees whose salaries aggregate \$78,500, annually.

Sixty-six Afro-Americans are employed in the Louisville, Kentucky, Post Office, and they are paid salaries amounting to \$59,440 annually.

There are 36 colored employees in the Cleveland, Ohio, Post Office, who draw salaries aggregating \$35,500 annually.

Mr. James A. Cobb, Special District Attorney for the District of Columbia, prepares cases for prosecution under the Pure Food Law, and has charge of naturalization and forfeited bond cases.

Mr. Mifflin W. Gibbs was elected City Judge of Little Rock, Arkansas, by the Republicans of that city in 1873, and was the first man of the race to be so honored.

S. L. Williams, Esq., Special Assistant District Attorney at Chicago, is an Afro-American. He has charge of important special work.

Twelve Afro-American employees in the Wilmington, Delaware, Post Office, are paid salaries aggregating \$11,000 annually.

There are fifty-seven colored employees in the Mobile, Alabama, Post Office, who receive annually \$56,533.

The colored employees in the Washington Office of the Isthmian Canal Commission, receive annually salaries amounting to \$7,200.

In the Post Office at Brooklyn, New York, there are 18 Afro-American employees whose salaries aggregate \$16,120 annually.

There are 8 Afro-American employees in the Hartford, Conn., Post Office, and they draw salaries aggregating \$9,300, annually.

All of the letter carriers at Jackson, Mississippi, are Afro-Americans. There are in all 33 colored employees in the U. S. service and their annual salaries aggregate \$29,200.

The 43 railway postal clerks in Louisiana, running out of New Orleans, receive \$49,800 in salaries annually.

In the Chicago Post Office there are 605 Afro-American employees whose annual salaries aggregate \$554,300.

Eight Afro-Americans employed in the penitentiary service under the Department of Justice—4 at Atlanta, Ga., and 4 at Leavenworth, Kansas, receive \$7,780 in annual salaries.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN RODDENBERY.

Makes Infamous Speech in Congress Against Colored Race While Attempting to "Jim Crow" Afro-American Veterans.

On May 10, 1912, Congressman Roddenbery, a Georgia Democrat, made an unsuccessful attempt to compel the Government to create "Jim Crow" Soldiers' homes throughout the country for Afro-Americans veterans. The House had under consideration at the time the conference report on the Sherwood Pension bill (H. R. 24016) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war. Roddenbery offered an amendment, which provided that no pensions should be allowed inmates of national soldiers' homes unless whites and blacks are cared for in separate domiciles and grounds.

In support of his contention Roddenbery made a vile speech against the Afro-American race, which was promptly answered by Congressman Martin B. Madder of Illinois.

As Roddenbery's speech shows something of the attitude of the Democratic party toward the colored man, it is copied verbatim from the Congressional Record.

Mr. Finley. Has the gentleman seen or heard of that famous picture of the ex-President of the United States charging up San Jaun on a black charger, when there was not a horse within 40 miles of that battle ground?

Mr. Roddenbery. I have not seen the picture. I do not know whether it is so or not, but that black charger brings this to mind: If you really want to do something for these good Spanish War boys, go down here to this Pension Office and take out the Africans, turn them out of their jobs, and give the places to our Spanish War soldiers, and keep them there as long as they are able to work and labor. Let them administer a Caucasian government supported by Caucasian taxpayers. When they get too old, if indigent, then consider pensioning them; then go down Pennsylvania Avenue to this massive War and Navy Building, walk up and down the aisles, and take those black sons of the cocoanut region who sit there with big brown drops of sweat coming out of their foreheads, kick them out, and put these old veterans of the Civil War there by those tables, at those telephones under those electric fans, and as long as they are able to labor let them have the benefit of the Nation's offices and gratitude. You have taken those old heroes of that great struggle and sent them out to labor and toil to pay taxes to support these Africans, for whom they offered their lives that they might be free. If you have anything to give out, go to the sons of these veterans of the Civil War and bring them from the mine, bring them from the field and shop and fill these negroes' places with them. Let not the old pioneer of this country at 90 years of age be felling a tree in the forest, where by reason of his infirmity he drops dead beneath its shock. Give him and his kind a quiet and easy position now enjoyed by a "kinky head."

Take this class of men in their infirmity and give them these do-nothing, sitting-down jobs, and turn this mixed brood of African tree climbers out to earn a living on the farms and in the fields. (Laughter). You can fool the white people of this country no longer by putting a fellow here and there in an office and giving him a salary and telling him how he shall vote. They are tired being paid off with \$50 jobs while the African draws \$100. Times are changed and the sons of these old veterans are not going to stand for it any longer. They are not going to let their fathers go out and fight for four years to give the Ethiopian liberty and then submit to our taxing them the balance of their lives to give back Africans jobs in all these departments around here. So if you want to do something for the Spanish War soldier and the son of a veteran of the Civil War and the old veteran himself, fire these political signposts out. There are about 50,000 of them drawing all the way from \$3,000 to \$300. Put the Anglo-Saxon in. They are honorable; they are our blood. They helped save this country, if saved it was. They have made this country and will perpetuate it. Do something for them now. Turn Africa out and let America in. This ebony-hued tribe have thousands of comfortable positions, sitting on plush-bottom chairs, with feet resting on stone tiling, with ears listening to the hum of the electric fans while pictures of our mighty men are hanging on the walls around them. Year in and year out these black-tinted Africans, emitting the compound aroma of cucumber and onion, do nothing and draw salaries, and my people and yours labor to furnish the gold to pay them with. Go down to the Bureau

of Printing and Engraving where there stands a pure white girl working day by day and next to her a black negro working day by day—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Roddenbery. Fire them out! Fire them out! Fire them out!

(Laughter) if you have got Caucasian blood in your veins kick them out. In their places establish the soldier, his sons, and his daughters, the builders and the preservers of this Republic.

REPUBLICAN ANSWERS RODDENBERY

Congressman Madden of Illinois Defends the Afro-American Against the Georgian and Lauds the Heroes of the Race.

Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois replied as follows:

I am astonished that any man on this floor would introduce such an amendment as this to a bill seeking to pay pensions to soldiers who served their country. I cannot sit here without saying a word in opposition to such an amendment. It ought not to be considered by the House for a moment. I hope with all my heart that every vote in the House will be cast against it. No men fought more bravely than the black men. They are entitled to their full share of credit for preserving the Nation. You say their liberties were at stake? Yes; and so was the liberty of every other person in the land. Thank God the close of the war brought liberty alike to the North and to the South, to the whites and to the blacks, and that today we live in a land where slavery is no more, where every citizen is a sovereign. I grieve to see the gentleman from Georgia express such bitterness toward the Negro. He should be one of the colored man's ablest defenders. He should be advocating measures to help the Negro to help himself. The Afro-American has made wonderful progress considering his lack of opportunity. He is a good citizen, a gallant soldier. He should be encouraged, not reviled.

Who led the successful charge at El Caney at San Juan Hill? Was it not the colored man? Who questioned his color then? Did anyone revile him? Not at all. All praised his valor, all applauded his intrepidity. He is brave, he is fearless, he is easily led, he makes a good soldier, he is entitled to be honored no less than his white brother. The colored veteran soldier should receive the same tender care in his declining years that we are proud to accord to the white men who rendered equal service to the Nation. We should know no color in ministering to the wants of those who gave their all in defense of the country. Who made the Nation great? Who made us one people, inseparable now and forever? Who questioned the color of the soldier's skin when he enlisted to fight for the preservation of the Union? (Applause.) No man cared whether he was colored or white. The question then was, Was he a patriot, was he willing to give his life to the service of his country? He offered all he had when he offered his life. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for the work he did in the dark days of trouble.

Gentlemen, strike down the color line. Defeat the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, and let the news spread into every home in this broad land of the free that Congress will tolerate no discrimination in the treatment of the country's veteran soldiers on account of the color of their skin. (Applause)

The fundamental law of the United States prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude, but in portions of the South where the Democrats rule, lawless people have taken advantage of the lax observance of civil rights as applied to the Afro-American and have held their darker-hued brethren in a state of peonage. This practice has been very common, but under the Taft Administration, the Department of Justice has prosecuted a number of the miscreants, who may now be addressed "Care Federal Prison, Atlanta, Ga." Peonage is not so popular as it used to be in the Democratic South.

President Taft has denounced lynching in more vigorous terms than any other President. He advocated the rope for lynchers.

In Cuba the Afro-American soldiers astonished the world by their bravery and coolness under fire. They were fighting to free the beautiful isle from the Spanish yoke. It was a Republican President, McKinley, who commissioned 266 men of the race to lead their men to battle.

TRUE TO PRESIDENT TAFT.

**Afro-American Delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.
Stood Firm for Taft Although Roosevelt Agents Offered Strong
Inducements for them to Desert the President.**

The renomination of President Taft was to a large extent made possible by the unwavering loyalty of the great body of Afro-American delegates, who held the balance of power in the Chicago convention. Although Roosevelt agents held out inducements of every kind for them to desert the President, they spurned the offers and voted as they were instructed for William Howard Taft.

Just before the convention stories were circulated by the enemies of the race that the Afro-American delegates were venal and would desert the President when the crisis came, but to their everlasting credit be it said that they proved faithful to their trusts. In addition to the great work for their country in voting for the renomination of a great and good President, they rendered a distinct service to their people by demonstrating to the world that their honor was unpurchasable.

COLORED MEN IN CONGRESS.

All Republicans. No Afro-American Democrat Ever Sat in the National Legislature.

A score of Afro-Americans have had the honor to sit in the Congress of the United States, and every one was sent there by the Republican party. No colored man has ever been elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket.

Here the names of those who were elected and seated. A number of Afro-Americans have been elected to Congress, who were not seated.

SENATORS.

Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi.

Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi.

REPRESENTATIVES.

R. H. Cain of South Carolina.

Henry P. Cheatham of North Carolina.

Robert C. DeLarge of South Carolina.

Robert Brown Elliott of South Carolina.

Jere Haralson of Alabama.

John H. Hyman of North Carolina.

James E. O'Hara of North Carolina.

John R. Lynch of Mississippi.

John M. Langston of Virginia.

Thomas E. Miller of South Carolina.

George W. Murray of South Carolina.

Charles E. Nash of Louisiana.

Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina.

Benjamin S. Turner of Alabama.

Josiah T. Walls of Florida.

George H. White of North Carolina.

Jefferson H. Long of Georgia.

James T. Rapier of Alabama.

Alonzo J. Ransier of South Carolina.

The First Afro-American Senator.

The first Afro-American who ever sat in the United States Senate as a duly qualified member was Hiram R. Revels. He was elected by the Legislature of Mississippi, and he served from February, 1870 to March of the next year.

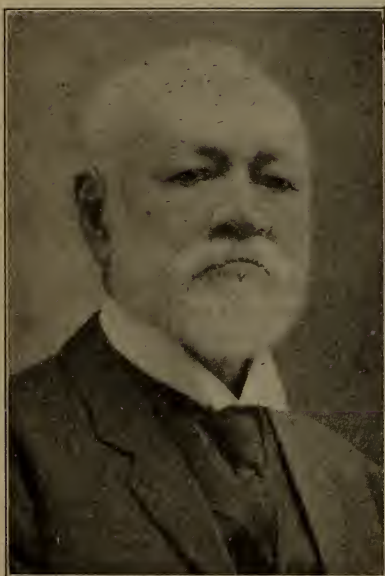
Revels was born in North Carolina, of free parents, in 1822; and desiring an education, he went to Indiana, where he attended the Quaker College at Liberty. Later he studied at Knox College, in Illinois, and in 1847 he became a preacher in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He went about the country speaking about slavery, and at the breaking out of the war he organized Negro regiments in Missouri and Maryland. In 1869 he went to Natchez, Miss., where he was elected a member of the city council. His next office was that of United States Senator.



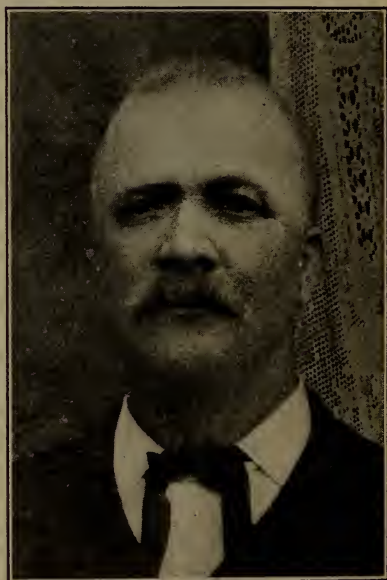
HON. EMMETT J. SCOTT
Late Commissioner to Liberia.



MRS. MARY C. BOOZE
Postmaster, Mound Bayou, Miss.



HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK
Revenue Agent, New York City.



HON. JOHN E. BUSH
Receiver of Public Moneys, Little
Rock, Ark.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

On Recent Events Which Show the Unfriendly Democratic Attitude toward the Afro-American People of the Country.

In Alabama Congressman Underwood says the Negro "does not count for anything politically."

Louisiana has a colored population of more than 150,000 of voting age, of which number nearly 70,000 can read and write, yet in the general election of 1908 only 1,743 were registered as voters, and nearly all of these were victims of Louisiana's minority "white primary."

Judge Cochran of Atlanta, Ga., wanted to throw out a vote cast by a Negro, and said that it made no difference for whom the Negro voted, and that his being a democrat gave him no right to cast a ballot in a strictly white primary.

The Virginia Senate recently passed a bill which permits any city or town within the State to segregate Afro-Americans.

The Maryland House of Delegates defeated by a vote of 76 to 11 the Anti-Lynching Bill. It was argued by one of the opponents of the bill that although "Ohio and Illinois have this bill in their statutes, but there isn't a Southern State that has it and I believe there are good reasons why all of them should not. I don't think Maryland wants to begin this."

A bill has been passed by the Democratic legislature of Louisiana which authorizes any city or town in that state to segregate homes of Afro-Americans by refusing building permits.

In Senator Tillman's state of South Carolina the jim-crow steam railroad law has been in effect for many years. Now an effort is being made to separate the races on the street railway cars.

In a Southern Democratic city a mass meeting was held in a CHURCH, at which resolutions were passed pledging signers to refrain from selling their property to Negroes if that property adjoins property in the possession of white persons.

The Attorney-General of Texas has handed down an opinion that Afro-Americans may be prohibited from voting at "white" primaries.

FOR WHITE VOTE ONLY.

Democratic Senator Newlands Talks in United States Senate in Favor of Restricting Suffrage to White Race.

In the discussion in the Senate August 24, on the general deficiency bill, Senator Newlands, who presented a plank to the Baltimore convention dealing with the race question, laid the foundation for the future consideration of that subject, which, he said, he believed was bound to become one of the most serious problems the American people would be called upon to solve.

"For many years," said Senator Newlands, "I have been profoundly impressed by the radical complications of the United States, holding within its boundaries, as it does, nearly 12,000,000 of blacks, and facing on the Pacific hundreds of millions of people of the brown and yellow races, who look upon the United States as the promised land of opportunity.

"At the Baltimore Democratic convention I presented a platform plank proposing to restrict suffrage in an immigration to this country to people of the white race.

Roosevelt Changes Views.

"Later Mr. Roosevelt, whose views regarding the right of the blacks in the South have hitherto been in marked hostility to the prevailing sentiment of the South, astonished the country by his declaration in favor of organizing a Progressive party as a white party in the South and as a white and black party in the North.

Attorney General Wickersham Victorious in His Battle for His Afro-American Assistant Attorney General W. H. Lewis.

Backed by President Taft, Attorney General Wickersham has for many months made a determined fight against the color-line and at the meeting of the American Bar Association of Milwaukee August 27, he scored a great victory when the Association voted to retain as members: William H. Lewis, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Butler R. Wilson of Boston and Wm. R. Morris of Minneapolis.

The executive committee, headed by S. S. Gregory, of Chicago, president of the association, presented a special report, declaring it has been against the association's policy to admit colored members, and saying that Lewis, Wilson, and Morris were seated on recommendations of local councils without the fact that they were Afro-Americans being made generally known. The report asserted the eligibility of the men to membership is not affected by the report, and leaves open the question whether the association wants to admit Afro-Americans hereafter.

Ralph W. Breckinridge, of Omaha, Nebr., submitted a minority report, opposing the committee's action revoking the election of the colored men.

OPPOSES NEGRO POLICE.

Democratic Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia Would Have No Afro-Americans on the Force in the Capital City.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, appeared in the police court at Washington, D. C., July 8, 1912, as counsel for Grover Kelly, a young white boy of Macon, Ga., who had been arrested by a colored policeman for making remarks derogatory to colored bluecoats in general.

Senator Smith was accompanied by Representatives Bartlett and Hughes, of Georgia. They learned that Kelly, who came to Washington last week to be a chauffeur, had wandered down by the Potomac last Sunday morning early to watch some fishermen. Seeing a colored policeman, he expressed surprise, and remarked that such a sight would not be tolerated in the South, and for a colored policeman to attempt to arrest a white man would start a riot.

Find No Case Docketed.

This remark was repeated to the policeman by one of the onlookers, and the guardian of the law applied his night stick to the young man and took him to the nearest precinct, from where he was later released on a cash bond.

When the three Georgia legislators walked into the police station they were told that no case had been docketed, and that the cash collateral had been returned to Kelly. They then went into executive session with the district attorney, and expressed their opinion of colored policemen in general.

Opposed to Colored Police.

"If this Negro policeman had wanted to prosecute this young white boy, he could probably have brought in a half dozen witnesses to swear that Kelly was the aggressor," said Senator Smith. "But I want to tell you that I would take the word of this good boy, whom I know, in preference to that of 100 policemen."

"I am opposed to the practice of having colored policemen in the District. It is a source of danger by constantly engendering racial friction, and is offensive to thousands of Southern white people who make their homes here. These places ought to be filled by good white men."

Not a Mistake to give Citizenship.

"Instead of asserting that it was a mistake to give the Afro-American the rights of citizenship, we should devote all our thought and energies to raising him to the point to qualify him to exercise his precious right. We should educate him and do everything in our power to make a good citizen of him. He needs encouragement, and we owe it to ourselves to do all in our power to elevate him."—Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

About Afro-Americans in the Service of the United States Government Under Republican Administration.

Mr. H. H. Garner an Afro-American entered the postal service at Little Rock in 1890 when he was appointed letter carrier. The force then consisted of nine carriers. Mr. Garner in now Superintendent of Carriers. There are now 46 Afro-American employees whose salaries aggregate \$43,700 per annum.

The 60 letter carriers employed in the Post Office at Memphis Tenn., receive salaries aggregating \$64,400 per annum.

T. J. Galbreath, Deputy Marshal of the Federal Court at New Orleans, La., receives a salary of \$1,400 per annum. Eight bailiffs receive an aggregate annual compensation of \$5,313.

In taking the Thirteenth Decennial Census in 1910, there were employed in the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, 273 Afro-Americans as temporary clerks and they received salaries aggregating \$288,101.

According to the Rebellion Records there were 186,017 Afro-American soldiers enlisted in the Union Army for the civil war. It is estimated that there are now living between 37,000 and 38,000 Afro-American pensioners. There are 93 Afro-American employees in the Pension Bureau drawing \$89,340 in salaries annually..

Dr. S. L. Carson, Assistant Surgeon of Freedman's Hospital receives a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Dr. George W. Davis, anaesthetist receives \$1,200 per annum.

The Afro-Americans employed under the Revenue Cutter Service in the Treasury Department at the port of Wilmington, N. C., receive compensation to the amount of \$3,000 annually.

The 14 colored letter carriers employed at the Muskogee, Okla., Post Office receive \$13,400 annually in salaries.

The Afro-American employees under the Treasury Service at Charleston, S.C., are paid aggregate annual salaries of \$3,480.

Mr. H. C. Cantwell is correspondence and account current clerk in the U. S. Custom Service at Key West, Florida.

The aggregate annual salaries of the 16 Afro-American employees in the Galveston Post Office amount to \$15,120.

The Afro-Americans employed under the Treasury Department in Pensacola, Fla., are paid \$3,660 annually.

There are 7 Afro-American carriers in the Post Office at Greenville Miss., and their annual salaries aggregate \$6,300.

The Afro-American employed under the Treasury Department at Jacksonville, Fla., receive \$6,140 annually.

The aggregate salaries of the regular clerks and carriers in the Post Office at St. Paul, Minn., amount to \$14,400 annually.

The colored employees under the service of the Treasury Department at Dayton, Ohio, receive annual salaries amounting to \$2,500.

The Post Master and all of the employees of the Beaufort, S. C. Post Office are Afro-Americans.

THE BLACK CODES.

In 1865 and 1866, the Southern legislatures composed entirely of Democrats passed a series of infamous laws, known as the Black Codes. We give a few extracts:

South Carolina.

Extracts from an Act to Establish and Regulate Domestic Relations of Persons of Color. (Approved December 21, 1865.)

Contracts for Service.

Sec. 35. All persons of color who make contracts for service or labor shall be known as servants, and those with whom they contract shall be known as masters.

Sec. 43. No written contract shall be required when the servant voluntarily receives no remuneration except food and clothing.

Sec. 45. On farms or in outdoor service, the hours of labor shall be from sunrise to sunset.

Sec. 46. All lost time, not caused by the act of the master may be deducted from the wages of the servant; and food, nursing and other necessities for the servant, whilst he is absent from work on account of sickness, may also be deducted from his wages.

Sec. 47. Visitors or other persons shall not be invited or allowed by the servant to come or remain upon the premises of the master without his express permission.

Sec. 49. Servants shall not be absent from the premises without the permission of the master.

Sec. 50. The master shall not be liable to pay for any additional or extraordinary services or labor of his servants, the same being necessary, unless by his express agreement.

Sec. 52. Instead of discharging the servant, the master may complain to the district judge or one of the magistrates, who shall have the power, on being satisfied of the misconduct complained of to inflict, or cause to be inflicted on the servant, suitable corporal punishment, or impose upon him such pecuniary fine as may be thought fit, and immediately to remand him to his work; which fine shall be deducted from his wages, if not otherwise paid.

Sec. 57. The master shall not be bound to furnish medicine or medical assistance for his servant, without his express agreement.

Sec. 72. No person of color shall pursue or practice the art, trade, or business of an artisan, mechanic or shopkeeper, or any other trade, employment or business (except that of husbandry or that of a servant under contract for service or labor), on his own account and for his own benefit, until he shall have obtained a license therefor from the judge of the district court, which license shall be good for one year only, upon the payment by the applicant to the clerk of the district court of one hundred dollars, if a shopkeeper or peddler, to be paid annually, and ten dollars if a mechanic, or to engage in any other trade.

Sec. 79. Leases of a house or land to a person of color shall be in writing. If there be no written lease, or the term of the lease shall have expired, a person of color in possession shall be a tenant at will, and shall not be entitled to notice; and on complaint by any person interested to the judge of the district court or a magistrate such person of color shall be instantly ejected by order or warrant, unless he produce a written lease authorizing his possession, or prove that such writing existed and was lost.

Afro-Americans in close Congressional districts should work hard to elect Republican Congressmen. We cannot afford to lose a single district. A Republican Congress is needed to uphold a Republican President.

The Democratic South has already disfranchised the Afro-American. Now many prominent Democrats in the North and West as well as in the South, favor the repeal of the fifteenth amendment.

About 500,000 Afro-American young men will be eligible to cast their first presidential votes in November, and if they are wise they'll begin life right by voting the Republican ticket.

President Taft stands for the higher education of the Afro-American people.

ROOSEVELT'S HOSTILITY TO THE AFRO-AMERICAN.

Southern Colored Delegates to the Roosevelt Convention at Chicago Barred by His Order. Color Line Sharply Drawn. The Boasted Open Door Now Closed.

LINCOLN ENFRANCHISED US; ROOSEVELT DISFRANCHISED US, SAID ONE COLORED DELEGATE.

Like Slaveholders of Old Days Before the War, Said, When Asked About Holding Men in Bondage, Roosevelt Said, "It is For Their Own Good."

I.

Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter to Julian Harris of Atlanta, written a few days before the Roosevelt convention at Chicago, made it plain that the Roosevelt party would have two distinct policies on the race question—one for Afro-Americans in the North and an entirely different policy for the race in the South, whose votes, where they have any, can do his party no good.

Colored men from the South, he intimated, would be unwelcome, if not barred as delegates to the Bull Moose National Convention. Colored delegates, however, would be welcomed and recognized as on an equal footing with white men in those states where the party, by the aid of Afro-American ballots stands a chance to win. Venality in Republican National Conventions for many years was charged against the Southern Negro. He declared there is no real Republican party in the South and that colored delegates selected represented nothing more than their own greed for money or office.

II.

When the Roosevelt convention met in Chicago, August 5, the programme as laid down by Roosevelt was carried out to the letter and colored delegates from the South were barred for no other reason than the color of their skins.

P. W. Howard, one of the colored delegates, in voicing his protest said:

"Now we are told that for political expediency the colored man is not to be recognized in the South. We are told that Theodore Roosevelt is a second Lincoln. Lincoln was the man who enfranchised us, but this committee acting in the name of Theodore Roosevelt, now seeks to disfranchise us. We are told that we are not wanted, not because we are not good citizens, not because we are not Progressives, but because we are colored." Many other colored delegates protested against the color line being drawn, but all of the colored delegates from the South were barred from the convention by order of Roosevelt.

III.

Col. Roosevelt during his "confession of faith" in the convention August 6, was heckled by a spectator, who interrupted him with the demand: "What about the Negro question?" Roosevelt proceeded at length to state his views on the race question, upholding his action in barring the Southern colored delegates and stating that he did it for their own good.

IV.

In an interview given out by Theodore Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, August 10, he admits that his party faced a monetary crisis in Chicago over the color problem. "I felt," said the Colonel, "that the time had come to put a party in the field that was unsullied by the taint of the vicious, selfish type of black. When I got to Chicago, I found that we were on the verge of the breaking point because of the stand I had taken. I was advised that it was wrong to attempt any discrimination at all against the blacks. To these well-meaning people I replied that the new party had to face the problem of holding out against the type of colored men who stood for nothing in our political life but selfish office seeking, who fastened himself to the party for what he could get out of it. * * * * I told them we're to leave it to the Southern States, as our party advanced, to determine what colored men ought to be allowed in and whom we were to exclude. * * * * After serious conference there in Chicago, those who had opposed me came to see that it was right and we took a solid stand in the convention * * * * We are sure to attract to our cause

men who believe that the black can best be helped by putting him on his own honor. * * * I felt that as the leader of the Progressive party I must take the initiative in the race problem."

The so-called Progressive convention which met in Chicago, August 5, was absolutely dominated by Theodore Roosevelt and the barring of the Southern colored delegates was done by his explicit command.

He was willing to bar the Southern colored man because already he is practically disfranchised and his vote does not count anyway, but was careful to welcome the colored delegates from the states in which colored men were permitted to vote and whose votes would be likely to aid the Bull Moose party. Would Abraham Lincoln, with whom he is wont to compare himself have resorted to such political expediency?

Is it true as Roosevelt says, that Southern colored men are vicious and venal? The facts in the case prove to the contrary.

A large proportion of the really great men of the race, men who labored earnestly and unselfishly for the uplift of the Afro-American people were born in the South.

The delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June, were men of the highest character, men who raised the race in the esteem of the world, by their firm stand for President Taft, for whom they were instructed, in spite of the fact that Roosevelt's agents offered many and strong inducements for them to barter their honor.

The Southern colored delegates to the Roosevelt convention were men of high standing in their respective communities, but they were barred from participation in the convention, not because they were venal and vicious but solely on account of color.

A large majority of the Afro-Americans, President Taft has honored by appointments to office, were born in the South. They have administered their offices honestly and efficiently, with credit to themselves and honor to their race. Many of these men have been prominent in the Republican party in the South. Does Mr. Roosevelt mean that these men are venal and vicious?

Before the war of the rebellion, it was a common thing for the slaveholders to say that the slaves were kept in bondage "for their own good," and now comes Col. Roosevelt and uses the same argument in defending his highhanded action in depriving colored men of representation in his convention. And Roosevelt would leave to each individual Southern state "to determine what colored men ought to be allowed in and whom to exclude." How great the contrast between this statement and his "Door of Hope" letter.

Theodore Roosevelt by his stand in the race question in the formation of his new party is revealed as one of the most dangerous foes the Afro-American people has ever had in this country.

Would Oppose Bills Compelling Negroes to Educate Children.

In the Alabama Legislature when a compulsory education law was being discussed, Senator Thomas said he would oppose any bills that would compel Negroes to educate their children, for it had come to his knowledge that Negroes would give the clothing off their backs to send their children to school, while too often the white man, secure in his supremacy, would be indifferent to his duty.

Tillman's Talk.

"If a white man comes to vote, we ask him if he can read—if not, there is a provision of the law which makes a voter of a man who can understand a clause of the Constitution, and such a white man gets a simple little clause— as simple as 'Mary had a little lamb.' But when the Negro comes along—well, if I was on the board he'd get the most involved clause in the whole Constitution. 'I can't understand that,' he says. 'All right, trot back to the cotton field.' And that's the end of it."

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, who was appointed Commissioner to Liberia by President Taft has written a monograph, "Is Liberia Worth Saving?" which gives many interesting facts about the country and is a strong defense of the Liberians.

ROOSEVELT REPUDIATED.

Afro-American Newspapers All Over the United States Bitterly Resent the Colonel's Attempt to Disfranchise the Race. No Self-Respecting Man Can Support the Bull Moose Candidate. Will Stick to Republican Party.

Should Vote for Taft.

Those Republicans who prefer the election of a Democrat may join the Bull Moose party and vote for Roosevelt, but if they wish to perpetuate Republican principles they should vote for Taft.—American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Defeat Surely Awaits It.

We are as much as told that the Bull Moose party is a white man's party. Let it be such; for we believe that defeat surely awaits it.—Western Outlook, San Francisco, Cal.

Afro-American's Hat Kicked Out of Ring.

Colonel Roosevelt by his Progressive party seeks to arouse race animosities and race hatred? It does not seem so if such a policy as he has adopted is carried out. This paper cannot endorse the Progressive party and the erratic doctrines it typifies in its platform. The Afro-American's hat is kicked out of the ring so far as the Progressive party is concerned.—Philadelphia Courant.

A Step Toward Complete Disfranchisement.

Colonel Roosevelt's position is a long step toward the complete disfranchisement of the colored man in this country. Any man who cannot realize this has a dull conception and a blunt intellect.—The Richmond (Va.) Planet.

Stands for Repeal of War Amendments.

A few years ago he was preaching political "equality" and a "square deal" for the Negro. To-day he practically stands for the disfranchisement of the Negro, and the ultimate repeal of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.—Independent, Denver, Col.

Would be Unworthy if We Deserted the Republican Party.

No political party has ever succeeded that was brought into existence for the benefit of one race. No political party can succeed that is not possessed of some height and breadth of principles. To desert the Republican party, which has done so much for our race would make us more than derelict, and unworthy of enjoying what this party has done for us.—The American, Wagoner, Okla.

We Must Dispose of Roosevelt in November.

Any colored man who will vote for Theodore Roosevelt after his Chicago action ought to be disfranchised. We must dispose of Roosevelt in November, and we call upon every colored man in this country to rise up in the dignity of your power and help retire to private life, once and for all this big wind jammer, who is going up and down the country sowing seeds of discord in a peaceful nation.—The Rhode Island Independent.

A White Man's Party.

The Bull Moose third party that was placed on the tablet of ice this week at Chicago, with Colonel Roosevelt as the big chunk, declared by their refusal to allow Negro delegates to have seats in this Convention that it was a white man's party.—Zanesville (Ohio) Advocate.

Self-Respecting Men Will Resent Insult.

Of course, a few preachers and political bishops and other mercenary professionals, who are out for a tainted dollar, will boot-lick and follow him, but the manly men, the self-respecting men, the manhood of the race, will resent the Colonel's insinuation and insult, and will vote the Democratic ticket before they will support Theodore Roosevelt.—The Atlanta Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

Roosevelt's Amazing Utterance.

The most amazing utterance ever made in the United States by a public man of commanding position in politics was the speech which Roosevelt delivered before the Progressive Tuesday. In short, it means that he wishes to change our form of government through revolution.—The Enterprise, Omaha, Neb.

Will Be Repudiated by Every Self-Respecting Negro.

His thin-veiled scheme to "catch 'em gwine and comin'" will deceive nobody but the fellow who wants to be fooled, and will be repudiated by every self-respecting Negro in this country. Senator Lafollette never spoke a greater truth than when he said Theodore Roosevelt is an opportunist, a policy man. He will go down in history as the most reckless political trickster of the twentieth century.—The Torchlight, Danville, Ky.

Bull Moose Party Progressing Backward.

The Bull Moose party of Progressives seem to be progressing backward, as far as the Afro-Americans' interests are concerned. The Colorado Statesman voices the sentiments of the leading colored citizens of Colorado when it says that we are satisfied with the Republican ticket, led by President Taft, who has made good, and is worthy of our support.—The Colorado Statesman.

Will Bitterly Resent Exclusion of the Race.

Colonel Roosevelt and his third party will find that the Afro-American in the North and West resents bitterly the exclusion of his Southern brother from that party.—St. Louis Argus.

The White Man's Party.

It is not too much to say that the moral sentiment of the nation has been shocked, as it has not been since the delivery of Chief Justice Taney of the Dred Scott decision, in 1856, that "it is held to be good law and precedent that the black man has no rights that the white man is bound to respect." It has been shocked by a reaffirmation of the sentiment by a former President of the Republic, in an open letter to Julian Harris, of Georgia, and by the endorsement of the sentiment by the National Convention of the Progressive party because Col. Roosevelt insisted upon its adoption, that the Progressive party is a White Man's party, in which a black man has no rights that a white man is bound to respect.—New York Age.

Most Treacherous Act in American Politics

The wholesale and drastic denunciation of the Colored men of the South in politics by Theodore Roosevelt when he finally could not use them is not only a most damaging act, but one of the most treacherous and contemptible in the annals of American politics. Colored Americans cannot trust so revengeful and treacherous a man. The denunciation is an act of hostility to the whole race. Let us all resent it.—Boston Guardian.

Afro-Americans Ruthlessly Barred.

Colored men are ruthlessly barred from the councils of the party. The declaration that the colored man is to be given recognition is a poor and transparent makeshift. How can this recognition come except by a process of favoritism on the part of the white voter is hard even to be imagined.—The Reformer, Durham, N. C.

Roosevelt Seeking Cheap Popularity.

The colored brother that can find any consolation in Col. Roosevelt's "confession of faith," is indeed far sighted. To our mind the Colonel is seeking cheap popularity in his line up against the race, but he will find on election day that the southern white people are not as changeable as he, and that he has not received an electoral vote from this section.—The Reporter, Staunton, Va.

Colored Men "Must Go Away Back and Sit Down."

The Negroes of the South have been practically eliminated from future conventions of the progressive party, for "bull moose" Roosevelt has said that "They must go away back and sit down" as he would not let Negro delegates from the South sit in his progressive convention.—The Citizen, Spokane, Washington.

Roosevelt's Recall Down in Georgia.

At present the progressive idea is rampant. The "initiative, referendum and recall" are words often spoken by the politicians and being used to tickle the ear of many, especially the thoughtless. The recall of it was beautifully illustrated in Columbus, Ga., on Tuesday when a mob entered the court house, took a small colored boy from the officers after he was sentenced to imprisonment by the judge and lynched him. The mob was displeased at the decision of the judge, therefore the same was recalled.—Savannah, (Ga.) Tribune.

Lincoln's Prophecy Fulfilled.

Fifty or more years ago Abraham Lincoln issued a warning that will fit into the situation of to-day, and this is what he said: "A man with great genius and ambition will arise whose chief aim will be distinction. He will push his ambition to its farthest stretch. He may use his ambition for good, but he may attempt to tear down the republic. The people should be on their guard against him." No truer prophecy was ever made. The time and the man are at hand, and Lincoln's warning to the people to be on their guard against him should ring from every house-top before it is too late.—The Topeka (Kan.) Plaindealer.

Colored Men Not Wanted.

The attitude of the National Progressive party toward the Negroes of the South in a measure proves this. We tried to advise the colored men here to stand still and wait until they found out whether they were wanted before they went too far, but it seemed that they were bent on "butting in" were told that they were not wanted.—Interstate Reporter, Helena, Ark.

Colored Men Given the Marble Heart.

Colonel Roosevelt has ordered it that his new party shall be a white man's party. Consequently, Negro would-be Moosers from the South were given the marble heart at the national convention in Chicago this week. With both the Democratic and Progressive parties opposing him, there remains nothing for the Negro to do but to support Mr. Taft.—Recorder, Seely, Texas.

Fraught With Too Much Danger.

It would be risking a chance fraught with too much danger to American industries and our sacred institutions for the American people to swing away from the Republican party to a new, inexperienced, untried organization, such as the Progressive party sets itself to be. There is too much involved to do such a thing at this time and under the circumstances. The American people have made their greatest strides forward in the last fifty years, and it has been the Republican party to which they have looked and on which they have depended for wise legislation, for wholesome laws and for protection to all of their large, varied commercial, industrial and other interests.—The Western Star, Houston and Dallas, Texas.

Stream Can Not Rise Higher Than Source.

It is claimed that a stream can rise no higher than its source; therefore, it is doubtful whether the enthused delegates in the Progressive convention will ever rise any higher than its source—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Thus it is evident from the very beginning that one need not hope to find evidences of honesty in politics from his new party.—Philadelphia Tribune.

How Do They Feel Now.

How do the Negroes who have been yelling themselves hoarse for Teddy feel about their idol now?—Lexington Weekly News.

THE REAL ROOSEVELT

Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom on His Former Friend, Theodore Roosevelt, at Anti-Roosevelt Meeting at Bethel A. M. E. Church, New York City.

"When Col. Roosevelt's Convention adjourned, I felt like one feels when he is returning from the cemetery after having buried a cherished friend. For had he not buried there our hopes, which he had raised so high, acting both as executioner, undertaker and officiating priest?"

"His promises are as unstable as water; his covenant with the people is a mask for personal ambition; his doctrines are used as beautiful traps to catch the noble, earnest and inspiring, but unsuspecting. He would make the Constitution easy of amendment, while openly advocating the nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He has proven faithless and the fight is on."

"I can truthfully say that this action by Col. Roosevelt has caused me more pain and deep sorrow of heart than I have ever felt over the most revolting public outrage. When Col. Roosevelt struck the death knell to our hopes it dazed me like the stupefying stroke of a brutal blow. All through his Chicago convention I hoped against hope, that wise and righteous counsel would prevail."

"I joined the large and representative body of colored men who went to the Republican National Convention to work for Roosevelt's nomination because I believed that his 'square deal,' his 'door of hope,' his 'all men up and not some down,' and the other catch phrases in his verbal repertoire were honestly meant to apply to black men as well as white. We were not disturbed by the third term outcry against him. What we want is just and equal treatment in this nation."

"There is no need for Mr. Roosevelt's party in the South to exclude the Negro from politics and let 'the best white people' rule. The Democratic party has been attending to that business quite effectively for more than thirty years. There are no other white people in the South to whom he can appeal than these same white people who have already eliminated the Negro from politics. Will changing their party affiliations change their character? Or did they experience a change of heart at his Chicago convention? Did they all 'come through' when his convention adjourned with a shout, and have they received the spirit of brotherhood since they believed?"

"Mr. Roosevelt would have us believe that he is following in the footsteps of Lincoln. Let us see: Lincoln emancipated us from physical slavery and invoked upon his act the blessing of Almighty God and the considerate judgment of mankind. Roosevelt has delivered us into political slavery, and invokes upon his act the consideration of Mr. Julian Harris, the division of the Southern white vote and the patient subjection of the Negroes to their political thralldom. When Lincoln would save the nation, he armed the Negro to fight for the preservation of the Union and for his own freedom. When Roosevelt would save the nation from the foes that he declares threaten its destruction, he would disarm the Negro of the ballot, the only effective weapon with which he may fight either for the salvation of his country or his own protection. Lincoln, as a man of Southern lineage, knew that the South, left to itself, would never emancipate the slaves and resisted the extension of the borders of slavery; Roosevelt, as a man of Southern lineage, knows the South, left to itself, will never voluntarily put the ballot in the Negroes' hands and will seek everywhere his exclusion from participation in the Government, yet he proclaims the one and invites the other."

"Mr. Roosevelt neither created nor inspired the movement which in this country he assumes to direct and control as his own personal property, subject to the exigencies of his personal fortunes. This new sense of humanity, of human relations in organized society; this movement for industrial, social and political justice, is manifesting itself in England and on the Continent of Europe, under the leadership of men and women whose wisdom, singleness of purpose and uncompromising devotion to their ideals he would do well to imitate. Here is a new party which proclaims 'the right of the people to rule;' which proposes to devote itself to the cause of political and social justice. Yet, when it comes to deal with the Negroes, the people who suffer most from oppression, the people whose men, women and children are the most defenseless victims and the greatest sufferers from social and political injustice, Col. Roosevelt, the chief and leader of the herd, lifts his head, waves his antlers high in the air, and sounds the call, and the 'Bull Moose Party' runs amuck on the Negro question. Col. Theodore Roosevelt has no more right to take great truths for which noble men and women have toiled and suffered and seek to make their realization of local application, than he has to suspend the operation of the Ten Commandments toward a given class."

"Mr. Roosevelt would assure us that he is not discriminating against us as a race, from the fact that Northern Negroes will not be excluded from the councils of his party, that is to say, the Negro may join his party in those States where he may still exercise the right to vote. But the Southern Negro must be excluded because he is 'venal,' 'the tool of unscrupulous white men,' etc. Mr. Roosevelt has had enough dealings with colored men to know, as he does know, that the Northern Negro is not one whit better than the Southern Negro, either in patriotism, character, wealth or intelligence. If Maryland, West Virginia or Missouri should enact a disfranchising law, then, according to Roosevelt, the Negroes in those States are to be excluded from his party. If Mr. Roosevelt thinks that self-respecting Negroes will submit to this monstrous outrage, let me remind him that there are millions in our race who still possess the same fighting spirit and courage that saved his ungrateful life when he was a soldier in Cuba. Would the leader of any party in Great Britain dare make such a proposal to the Irish? If Theodore Roosevelt came from the Holy Hill of Zion instead of Sagamore Hill, he would still know that he was a deceiver masquerading in the garments of a saint of light, and spurning his proposals, we would refuse to follow him."

DESERTED BY ROOSEVELT.

The Evening Post a Great New York Daily Newspaper Shows the Hypocrisy and Duplicity of the Colonel in Dealing With the Afro-American.

(From the Issue of August 8)

Mr. Roosevelt had his way in Chicago. Despite the protests of Jane Addams and many others, the party of "progress," which bases its hopes on its programme of social justice, committed the injustice of throwing out the negro delegates from the South, declaring for a "lily-white" policy there, and adopted its platform without a single reference of any kind to the colored man. The terrible injustice done him the country over; the denial of civic and political rights guaranteed to him; his practically complete disfranchisement in the South—all of these things were forgotten because the apostle of justice himself hopes, with what Jane Addams herself called "statesmanlike (?) policy," to break up the solid South. So the Negroes, even those who worked for Roosevelt in the Taft Convention, were flung aside—just as he would fling aside any body or set of men when it served his purpose to do so. The Jews, themselves, to whom he has toadied and whom he has flattered by high appointments, he would discard as readily as he has Mr. Taft, Mr. Root, and his other tried friends and Cabinet associates, should there be political profit to be gained by taking an anti-Semitic position. If there is any one group of men and women in this country suffering from oppression, it is the colored people; but the party of social justice is to think only of wrongs done to whites!

Undoubtedly, Mr. Roosevelt is certain that before the campaign is far along he will win lack the disaffected negroes.

Yet we cannot think this so likely this time; for there is increasing independence of thought among the educated colored people and a growing realization of their latent political power.

That the whole episode will embitter the unhappy lot of the negroes of this country, let no one doubt. It is difficult for those who are enfranchised and socially free to realize how terrible the burden this race bears; how staggering the handicaps, and how helpless it is without the ballot to rectify its wrongs. Two recent happenings in the South are especially ominous.

In Mooresville, N. C., a self-respecting colored carpenter bought real estate some years ago in a decent section of the city; when he began to build his own house in it this spring the City Council passed an ordinance forbidding it. In Greenville, N. C., two brothers were prevented by a segregation ordinance from purchasing a \$65,000 piece of property they had contracted for. The representatives of Anglo-Saxon culture who owned the property refused to return the \$150 paid for the purchase-option on the ground that the brothers had broken their contract!

In Georgia, last June, Anne Bostwick, a negress who had been previously declared insane, killed the white woman who employed her. She was shot to death by a mob of white men, defenders of Anglo-Saxon superiority. It is, of course, impossible for the colored population to hold the officials responsible or to participate in the election of others who will uphold them in their constitutional rights as to the owning of property or guarantee them the protection of the law when accused of crime. They are helpless and hopeless, for they are without remedy. And the Progressive party, according to its leaders, says that, because there have been venal negro delegates at Republican conventions in the past (by whose votes he has hitherto been only too glad to profit), this oppressed race shall have no representatives in the party of social justice!

A distinguished Russian professor, recently visiting in this country, on learning that ten millions of people suffer all the hardships of both the Russian peasant and the Russian Jew, exclaimed: "Heavens, how can they stand it?" The answer is that they must not stand it. Mr. Roosevelt's falsity to them will be of genuine value if it but stimulates them to further efforts in their own behalf, and strengthens their growing determination to stand as a solid phalanx on behalf of their rights—life and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Hot Language from Texas.

Roosevelt has played h-l with the Negro at the Bull Moose convention. The Colonel has betrayed us. He frankly entrusts the movement to the "best white men of the South."—Plaindealer, Palestine, Texas.

What Will the Colored Mooseites Do.

Now that the Bull Moose Convention is over and the colored man has been put in the back yard what will the colored Mooseites do? They didn't pull as they thought with the Big Moose.—Progress, Boley, Oklahoma.

Roosevelt Swallows His Own Words.

Behold the man who has posed as the Afro-American's best friend! The man who has addressed them in their churches and assured them that it was he who would give them a square deal. In his declaration he swallows his own words and repudiates his own past. We could not expect any more from the rankest Southern Democrat. We hope our brethren in the border States of the North—Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and any others where they hold the balance of power—will not assist Colonel Roosevelt in building up a white man's Progressive party in the South and a black and white man's party in the north. Let him accept the Afro-American vote universally or not at all.—The Reformer, Richmond, Va.

For Copies of This Pamphlet Apply to

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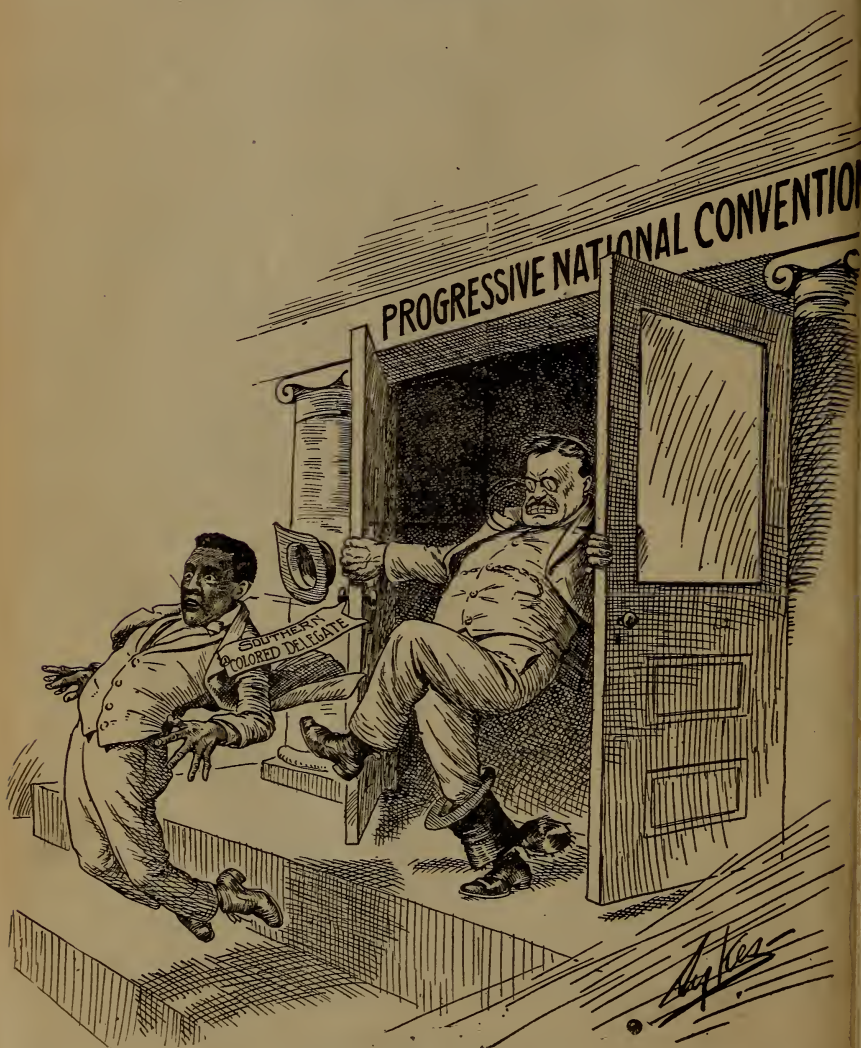
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THE DOOR OF HOPE—1902

“I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the ground of race or color.”—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

TEN YEARS LATER—1912

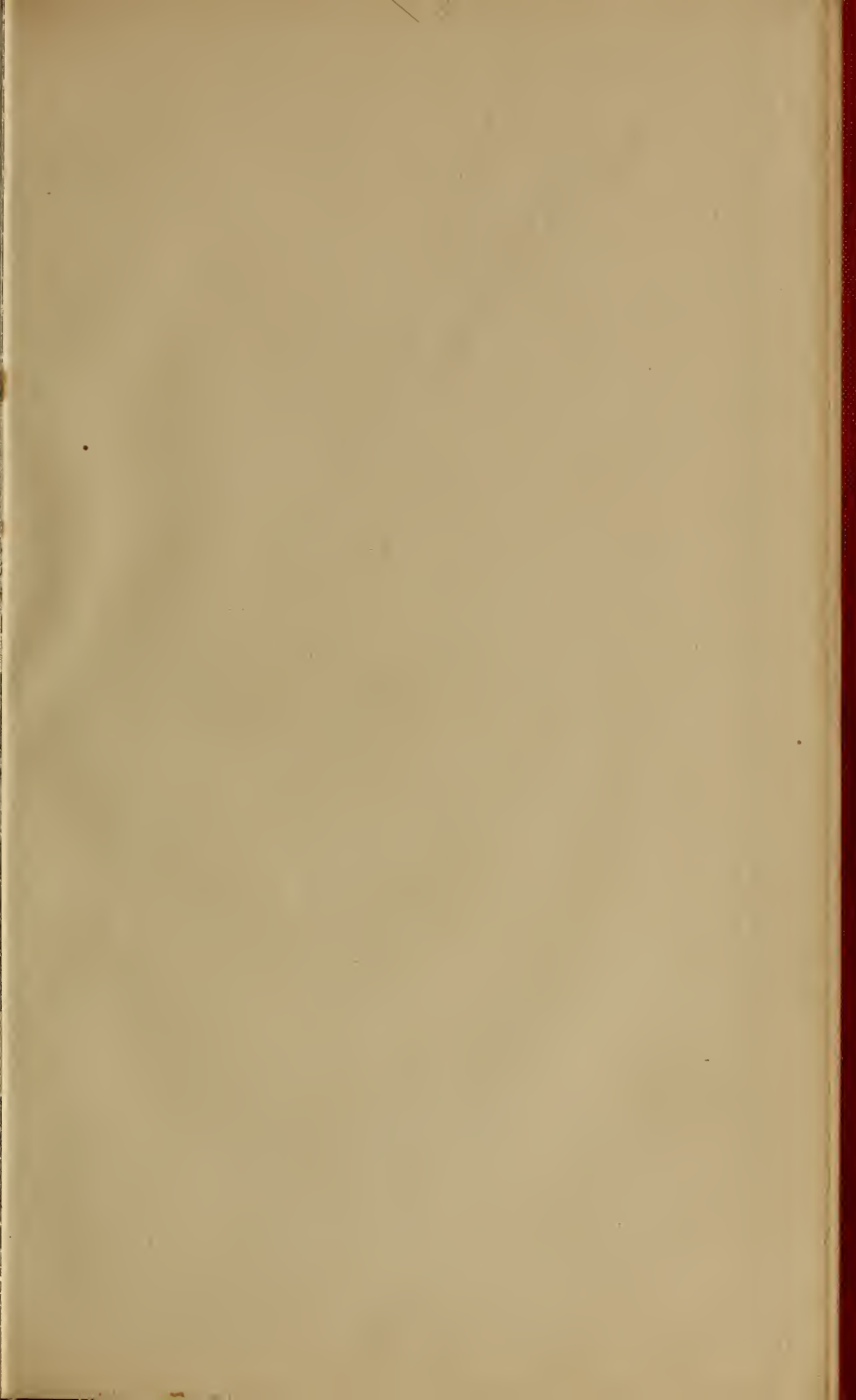
“It would be much worse than useless to try to build up the Progressive party in these Southern States, where there is no real Republican party, by appealing to the Negroes or to the men who in the past have derived their sole standing from leading and manipulating the Negroes.”—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

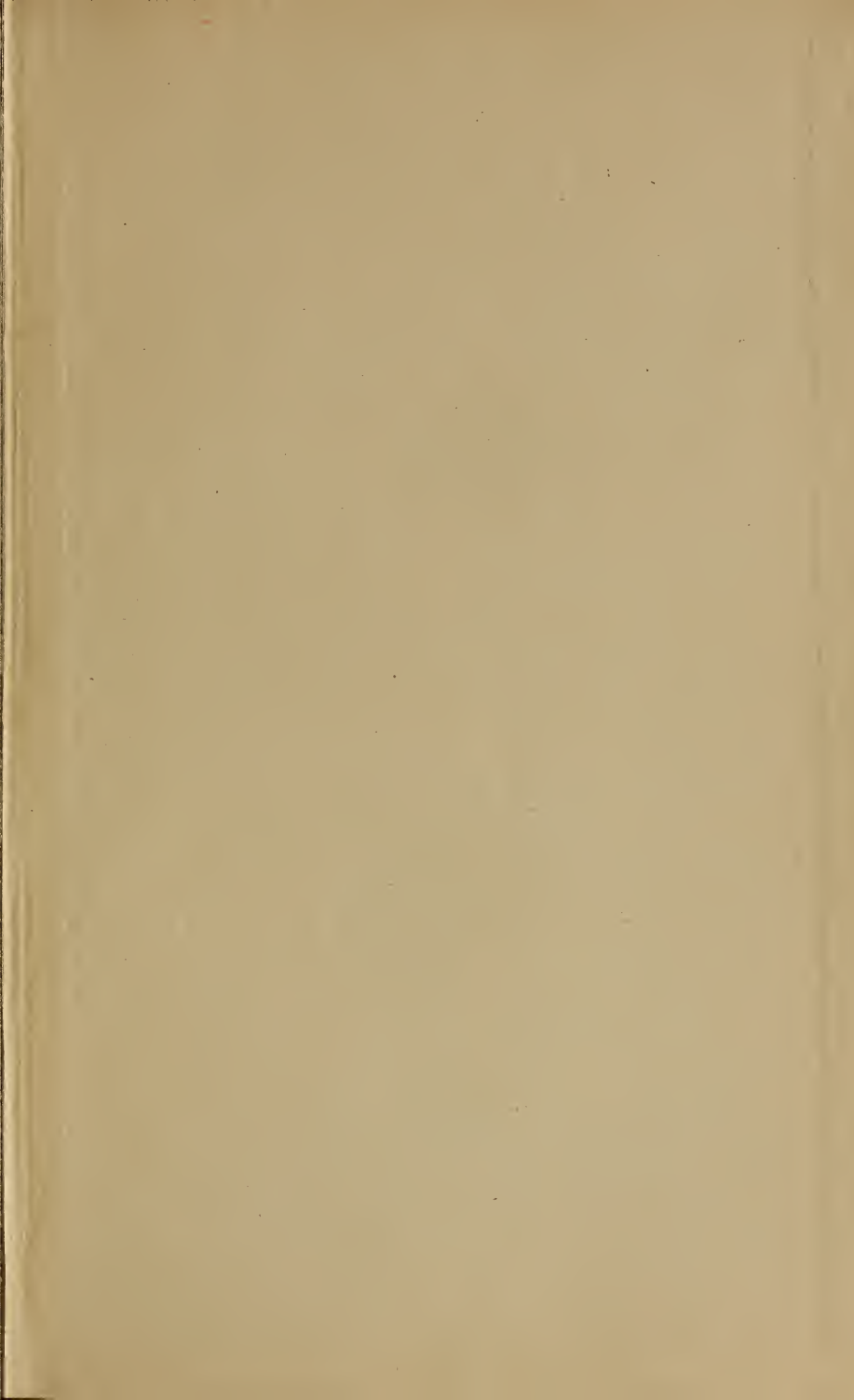


THE OPEN DOOR

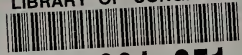
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